HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,195—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday.				
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7973	MACEDONIA	10503
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6301
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6325	MONGOLIA	9305
20th "	ARABIA	7973		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
BOMBAA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrerigo	6,816	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business ; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES, OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ITHACA CLOCKS WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS
CALCUTTA.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES . . .
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
CHEST COLDS
SPRAINS
SORENESS
STIFFNESS

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIE THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWELVE CORNER BENT

FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Bombay, July, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds :—SUPPLYING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

DELICIOUS English Cheddar Cheese, 13 annas per lb, Wiltshire Breakfast Bacon, 11 annas per lb.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ltd.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Rebsch. Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Valuable House and Land PROPERTIES at Bhooleshwar, Moongbhat, Duncan Road, Mahim and Thana. Full particulars can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Fort, Bombay, up to 12th June, 1904.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP AMMUNITION BOOTS, for Monsoons, Rs. 3-4 per pair.—SUTOR & CO., 8 Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the VICTORIA GARDENS.—Fresh Monsoon annual FLOWER SEEDS, also Bulbs, Plants, Flowers, Bouquets, &c. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Victoria Gardens Office.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvert, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without remount.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready 1st from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates each one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 2. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Sbscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

"EK DAM" RINGWORM SPECIFIC—Never known to fail. Per bot. As. 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND SPEED CLASS. Slow, fast and extra fast. High speeds guaranteed. Reduced fees for a limited number only. Apply sharp, M. BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SUFFERERS FROM

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, Premature Senility, the various Phases of Perverted Life, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Spermatorrhœa, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gleet, Cystitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, Spinal Nervous and other Diseases have been successfully cured for the last several years by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics after different forms of Drug treatment had failed. For full particulars see or write to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INST., 13th Forbes Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,241 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c. she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 215 nominal horse power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, dining-writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, double door iron safes,
1 large-size cooking stove with chimney.
2 cases new bentwood chairs.
1 case photographic chemicals, such as Ferro Aromic Salt, sulphite of soda, hyposulphite of soda, aldeayde formique, hydroquinine metal, carboriate of potash.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Austria—
M M M 001-10—10 bales dressed Italian hemp.
R M & Co., out of 002-11—2 bales dressed Italian hemp.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. H. Harris consisting of dining and round tables, teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards, clothes presses, iron single cots with coir mattresses, chairs, Cambay carpets, table lamps, cooking utensils, red trunk, Gladstone bag, tiffin basket, walking, sticks &c.
Also the effects of the late Mr. Gajanan Ramchandra consisting of 1 silver tambia, 1 silver cup and 1 silk pitamber.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 strong-built brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 45 BAGS SUGAR-SWEEPINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock No. 7 Shed, on account of the concerned.
45 bags Sugar Sweepings.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the import and town duties, dock charges, etc., and clear the goods from the Dock.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nacoda Street, opposite the Post Office, handsome black and teakwood household furniture consisting of large [illegible] door almyras, glass door book case, and mirror back sideboard, large fret work screen, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, counter, book shelf, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, books, etc.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayalbhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4- light-gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1904.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka ; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corymn's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARKE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.
RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.
For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 5 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes :—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Rs. 5 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes :—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors." For detailed account of Testimonials, Treatment and Price List, please write to
J. C. MUKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Rasaghat, BENGAL.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	" 0-12
Third do.	" 0-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4
Third do	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 10
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 5-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Consols—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£90 1-4	= —	3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= —	1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	=	do
Bullion—			
Spot in London	25 3-8	= —	1-16
3 months hence	25 1-4	= —	1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-8	= —	1-8
Exchanges—			
Paris cheques	25'14 1-2	= +	1 1-2
Berlin ,,	20'41 1-2	= +	1-4
New York Demand	4'87 1-2	= +	1-8
Discounts—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent =	do
4 ,, ,, ,,	2 1-4	per cent =	do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	d
Interest—			
Day to day loans	2 1-8	per cent =	— 1-8
7 day market loans	2	per cent =	unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£20,000
Gold ,,	£50,000

Indian granulated 1st marks 11 1-8 M.J., dull.

METALS.

Copper Braziers 66 10.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 10 1-4. Sellers.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 29 J.-J., buyers firmer
White Karachi 27 J.-J., buyers firmer
Red Karachi 26 5 8 J.-J., buyers firmer

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 J.-J., sellers firmer
Browo 29 3-4 J.-J. buyers firmer

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 31 2-8 J.-J., done firm

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Camberwell.

Freight Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 8s. 6d. value.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·72 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed firm.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6'50	6'43	6'23
+ 15	+ 13	+ 13
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'26	5'54	5'57
+ 7	+ 5	+ 4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5'54	5'53	
+ 4	+ 4	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	2,600
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	4,000

In New York—

Spot	12·00 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11·62 + 16
Do. do. December	10·22 — 1

In New Orleans—Closed.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	20,000
,, exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, to France and Continent	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	220,000
,, ,, interior ports	140,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 3rd June, 1904 :—

Cotton	8,998 bales.
Wheat	32,105 cwts.
Linseed	36 660 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	14,889 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,668 ,,
Poppyseed	7,071 ,,
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	2,654 ,,
Rice	89,644 ,,
Myrabolams	412 ,,
Cottonseed	2,138 ,,
Mowraseed	33 ,,
Gram	2,771 ,,
Joowar	10,2·0 ,,
Maize	80 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.—1s. 3 31-32d.

Bank Demand—1s. 4d

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d,

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	132
Shanghai	30	do	do	148
Japan	30	do	do	183

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled

Cash	97-15
1st Settlement 30th June	97-12

Money Market, Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed—Tone firm	
Ready	5 3 6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 5 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady	
Ready	5 3 0 to 5-3-6
Castorseed—Tone steady	
Ready	20 0 0 to 20-0-0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easy.
Estimated sales ... bales 4,000
Imports ... do 1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6'44	6'57	6'17
— 6	— 6	— 6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'80	5'61	5'54
— 6	— 3	— 3
	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
	5'51	5'50
	— 3	— 3

COTTON.—It has been decided to close the Cotton Trades Association rooms on Saturday afternoon during the monsoon months, and no official quotations will be issued on that day. Our local market remains dull and inactive for spot. The sutta market for new crops is steadier.

A SUGAR CANE PEST IN BOMBAY.

INJURY TO THE NEW CROP.

THE Bombay Agricultural Department is circulating a leaflet among agriculturists in regard to damage to sugar cane by an insect. The leaflet states: The young sugarcane that was planted in January, February and March is now being injured by an insect (Maidh, Yel, Narkot). Shoots of cane will be found with the centre leaves brown dry and withered. These shoots will not grow and each shoot contains one or more of these insects. If you look in the fields of young canes you will find many shoots killed like this, and if you cut off one of these shoots where it rises from the roots, you will find a small whitish worm, with black spots and a black head. This insect, by eating the centre of the shoot, kills it, and it is very important to prevent this insect, increasing. Many cultivators think this insect comes from the water that is put on the field; that is a mistake. This insect comes from eggs which are placed on the leaf of the cane plant: these eggs hatch (like the egg of a snake or lizard does) and the tiny worms walk down into the cane shoot and eat it.

If you let these worms alone, they will breed; the worms will turn to flying insects and the females will then produce from one to two hundred eggs, and so every worm that breeds now means a great number more in a short time. These worms will live in the canes till they are four or five months' old and then they will go to the jowari crop and live there all through the rains; they can wait for some time till the jowari crop comes up, if the rains are late or the corp is not sown. As this worm kills the cane shoots, it injures the plants; you think that it does not hurt the plants because new shoots come, but if the shoots are killed the plant becomes weakened by producing new ones and the strength that would go to making large canes is used up; this means that the whole crop is weakened. Besides this the worms that are left alive now will produce many more which will eat the jowari,

It is necessary to destroy these worms, and you are to cut out all shoots of canes that contain worms: you can know them by the dry centre leaf, take a knife, cut through the shoot where it comes from the roots under the soil and either find and kill the worm, or take all out of the field and burn them. You must not leave the cane shoots and worms in the fields or they will still breed and eat more canes, nor must you give the dry shoots to your cattle, as they may become sick.

If you do this when your cane is young you will kill the worms, and there will be few when the canes get older. If you go on doing this you will kill all the worms, your cane crop will be large and there will be no worms to eat your jowari and corn. So that all these crops will be good and will not be eaten by these worms.

Some cultivators fear that new shoots will not come if they cut the dry shoots with worms in them; they say they must leave the dry shoot; this is not so; as many young shoots will come if you cut the dry shoots and also there will be no worms to eat the canes.

Worms will eat the canes up to the fifth month after planting, so that you must work at once in the young canes and go on till the canes get older and the worms go away.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—May 12, at Bournemouth, wife of Sir F Barrow Part of a son.
CRICHTON—May 12, at South Street, Park Lane, Viscountess Crichton, of a son.
FERGUSON—May 12, at Frognal Lane, Hampstead, wife of Capt V Ferguson, South Wales Borderers, of a son.
ELTON—May 10, at Holles Street, wife of Major F A Elton, Royal Field Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

IRONHEAD—PARSONS—May 11, at Neston Parish Church, A F Bromhead, to Alice Charlote, daughter of Major Q D Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
EVE—GODLWYN—May 16, at Furgh, in the County of Suffolk, W H Eve, 13th Hussars, to Ruth Margaret, daughter of A Goodwyn.
OLIVER—SLADEN—May 10, at the Parish Church, Reigate G P, son of the late Capt G W Oliver, Royal Marine Light Infantry and grandson of the late Capt Sir R Oliver, K C B, R N, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Bombay, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of H M Sladen.
GRISEWOOD—CARDESO—May 30, at Grasse, Alpes Maritimes, France, Harman J M Grisewood, Lieutenant, IV Queen's Own Hussars, to Lucile Genevieve youngest daughter of H O'C Cardoso, C I E. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—May 15, at Castlerock, widow of the late Commander J Alexander, R N and daughter of the late Admiral Sir H W Bruce, K C B.
FERGUSSON—May 10, at Little St Ann's Englefield Green wife of H Fergusson, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired)
PAGET—May 16, at Ashley Place, Victoria Street, Major-Gen W H Paget, honorary colonel, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force (late 5th Punjab Cavalry), aged 75.
ROWLANDSON—May 13, at Budleigh Salteston, South-Devon, Beatrix Elizabeth, dearly loved wife of Colonel M A Rowlandson, Indian Army, in her 50th year.
WHITMORE—May 17, at Redthorne, Cavendish Road, Four Lemouth, J Whitmore, Indian Civil Service (retire), son of the late Major G St V Whitmore, R E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—May 22, at Landour, the wife of Captain E W Alexander, R F A, of a daughter.
WATERS—May 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of H G Waters, L R C P Lond, M R C S Eng Medical Officer R I Railway, of a son.
HUNTER—May 29, at Southwood, Naini Tal, the wife of Major G Douglas Hunter, R A M C of a daughter.
TEMPLE—May 30, at 58, Bedford Court Mansions, London, the wife of J H Temple, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEBESFORD—HENRIQUES—May 23, at the Roman Catholic Church, Khandwa, by the Rev Father Coppell assisted by the Rev Fathers Gaydon and Andrews, Charles William Beresford, to Elizabeth Clarissa, third daughter of J F Henriques, retired Inspector of Police, C P.
BRUNTON—HILL—June 2, at Holy Cross Church, Perambore, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, Robert George Oliver Brunton, Traffic Dept, G I P Railway to Charlotte Harriet Hill, daughter of Mr Joseph Hill, Perambore Works, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

IVES—May 24, at Simla, at the residence of his daughter Mrs G J Curry, Richard Joseph Ives, C E M E, of St Ives, County Cornwall, and 11, Wellclose, London, P W D retired, and formerly a Pioneer Engineer of the East India Company's Railway and builder of the Sone Bridge, the first bridge in India.
GARSTIN—May 26, at Gyantse, Tibet, killed in action, John Aymer Garstin, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, son of the late J H Garstin, C S I, aged 26 years.
HALLIDAY—May 30, at Gurgaon of enteric fever, G S Hallinay, Punjab Police, only son of General Halliday, I A, aged 31 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 4-24m., 4-42a. Low water, 10-3m., 11-44a.
Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation.
Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company's meeting, 44 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DIPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the month of May the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 3 171. Among them the number of new admissions was 974 viz :—Hindoos 709; Mussalman 181; Parsee; 14, other caste 10.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s. s. Gisela will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal Cape Colony Delegoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Muzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 9th and 10 inst. respectively.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Geesekhan, a Mahomedan, was charged with enticing away Karimad, wife of one Papaya, also a Mahomedan for criminal purposes. Mr. Moosa Fazulbhoy, barrister at law, appeared to prosecute while Mr. Athavle pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused kept a house of ill-fame and the woman Karimad was an inmate of the house. Some months ago the complainant formed friendship with the woman, brought her to his house and married her, Kazi Londe performing the ceremony. Subsequently it was alleged, the accused enticed away the woman from her husband's house and took her to his brother. The defence was that the accused did not know that the woman was married to the complainant. It was further contended that she was the lawful wife of one Kalian who was alive and consequently her marriage with the complainant could not be considered valid. Kalian was examined as a witness for the defence and he stated that Karimad was married to him at Botad. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and fined the accused Rs. 65.

SYSTEMATIC CYCLE THEFTS.—In the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton charged George Edward Fowels, a European aged 18 formerly an employe in the Eastern Telegraph Department with committing theft of several cycles. Clifford George Symmonds said he missed his cycle from the Secretariat on the morning of the 23rd May. Recently the police showed it to him, and he identified it as his own. Reginald Ryton said he was employed in the Eastern Telegraph Department, in which the accused had also formerly served. On 30th March last, he missed his cycle from the stand under the office stair-case. The police recovered the bicycle and he identified it as his own.—Inspector Hamilton said there were two more charges against the accused and a cycle remained to be recovered from Khandala. In reply to questions from the Magistrate, the Inspector said the accused was the person who had got six weeks on a charge of stealing a cycle, but who had got off from the other charge of criminal breach of trust consequent upon the construction of an agreement by which he had agreed to pay two rupee instalments. Accused pleaded guilty to the charges of stealing the cycles belonging to Symmonds and Ryton and he was remanded till Thursday in order to enable the police to prosecute inquiries into the remaining charges of theft.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

H. H. Sir Ajitsinhji, Maharaja Raj Saheb of the Dhrangadhra State, writes our Kathiawar correspondent, has gone to Bombay with his Dewan Mr. Karansinhji and other officers to see his heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ghanshyaminhji off on his voyage to England. His Highness has already arranged to give the prince a very high education and in sending him to England for a more liberal education, he has displayed a laudable moral courage and that he has at heart the future welfare of the State.

Junagurh, the premier State in Kathiawar, is once more in political ferment. A local paper reports that the resignation of Dewan Bahadur Bechardas, who was appointed Dewan only a short time ago, is imminent. The Agent to the Governor has gone to Chorwad and it is hoped his counsel will prevail with H. H. the Nawab Saheb and prince Sher Juma Khanji to select Dewan like Mr. Bezanji Merwanji (late Dewan of Gondal) or Mr. Morarji M. Pandya of Morvi, who would steer the ship of state more smoothly.

Mr. Motichand Odhawji has retired from the service of Azam Godad Wala, one of the prominent Talukdars of Jetpur, who has selected Mr. Amratlal Talakshi Mehta, B. A. L. L. B., Civil Judge, Morvi State in Mr. Motichand's place.

Mr. Harishanker Ishwar has been recently transferred to his original post of Shirasta to the Judicial Assistant, the present incumbent reverting to his post of Dhrafa Thandar.

H. H. Sir Waghji G. C. I. E., Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Morvi, has appreciated the services of the Head Constable Mr. Oghad Kalu in capturing the notorious highway robber Asmal Raja of Mallia, by granting an increase of his salary. This will be a great stimulus to the Morvi State Police who have always worked with exemplary courage and assiduity.

THE French cruiser Foudre has arrived at Colombo bound for Saigon. On board are two submarines, which are destined for service in the Far East. They are kept covered up on the ship and the utmost secrecy is exercised with regard to them. From Jibutil to Colombo the Foudre enjoyed good weather and no monsoon.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

UNDER the auspices of the Kamgar Sahaykar Mandali of Bombay a mass meeting of the millhands working in this city was held yesterday afternoon in a large shamiana erected at Chinchpoogli to present an address of congratulation to the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey on his nomination to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar occupied the chair.

In the address, which was read by Mr. V. G. Salunke, reference was made to the cultivation of long stapled cotton on which so much of the future prosperity of the industry depended. It was also stated that the imposition of excise duty had thrown a heavy burden on the Weaving Mills and the mill-hands had not escaped its consequences. The mill-hands at present were required to work twelve hours a day, and where night work with an installation of electric light had been introduced fourteen hours' work was being exacted from them. The hard work was ruinous to their health and they begged that a working day of only ten hours should be arranged. To assist the workmen who meet with accidents while at work a fund called the "Accident Fund" might be set apart by every mill-owner from the profits of the mills and unclaimed wages, which would be a great boon to the workmen who could save hardly anything even during times of full work. With the same object in view, a "Provident Fund" might also be started on similar lines to the great benefit of the workmen. A third suggestion of a similar nature was made with reference to a sort of "Mill-hands Bank" to save the workmen from the extortions of the usurious Marwari. It was further stated that the mill-hands were the largest class of the poor of this city who were obliged to live in overcrowded localities. Their case required early attention at the hands of the City Improvement Trust. The mill-hands were glad to know that under the lead of the Hon'ble Mr. Thakersey, a Syndicate was being organized for providing sanitary houses for the poor of the city, and they hoped that he would urge the claims of mill-hands before the Syndicate. Lastly they hoped the Hon'ble Mr Thakersey would consider the question of moral and intellectual advancement of the mill hands, and help to provide suitable schools for their children. In conclusion they congratulated him on his nomination to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

In presenting the address, which was illuminated, the chairman in a brief Marathi speech said he was confident the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey would never cease in his endeavours to promote the prosperity of the mill hands.

In replying to the address, the Hon. Mr. Thakersey said: Mr. Chairman and friends,—I heartily thank you for the honour you are doing me by presenting me a congratulatory address on behalf of the employes of the Mills in Bombay. So far as I am aware this occasion is unique and I am highly gratified to see that what little I have endeavoured to do has met with your approval. In the address just presented to me you have expressed your satisfaction that Government have by my nomination to the Council, signified their recognition of the importance of the Mill Industry and the interest of the large number of workmen employed. I must remind you, however, that although the Mill Owners, Association did not receive the right of electing a representative to the Council as other public bodies did under the Indian Councils Act 1892, its claims have always been recognized by Government as is shown by the fact that they have been regularly appointing to the Legislative Council a member fully interested in the cotton industry. You refer to my having pressed before Government the great importance of encouraging the growth of long stapled cotton, which as you rightly point out, would secure greater prosperity to our industry. It goes without saying that such prosperity would naturally result in better wages for the operatives. You will be pleased to learn that Government are fully alive to the importance of the improvement of cotton staple and that they are energetically carrying on experiments in that direction. They have recently added another experimental farm at Dharwar specially for experiments in cotton. Your feeling at the impossibility of excise duty on our weaving mills is not unjustifiable. Every one has felt the injustice of this tax which is imposed solely, as has often been pointed out, to please the Lancashire manufacturers It is a case almost without a parallel in any country in the world.

Again with reference to several wants which you have expressed, I may be permitted to say a few words. My sympathies are wholly with you with regard to the desirability of having Accident Funds Provident Funds, and Funds for giving loans to Mill hands at fair rate of interest. Some Mills are already working in these directions and I strongly hope that with renewed prosperity a more general forward action may be taken. You wish to have a 10 hours' working day, this means either that you will receive 25 per cent less wages or increase manufacturing charges to that extent. It is certain that you cannot afford to have reduced wages and on the other hand it is equally certain that the Mill industry at present is not in a position to bear any increase in manufacturing charges. While generally approving of the principle that the operatives should in no case be overworked, we should not lose sight of the lesson learnt by the people in Great Britain by the over anxiety of the operatives to work shorter and shorter hours as compared with the continental workmen. Again it is a matter of common knowledge that most of our mill operatives seek a change to their native villages every year. The question of housing the Mill hands is one of the greatest importance and the arrangement proposed by the Improvement Trust, if carried out, will greatly benefit the operatives. Your claims will not be forgotten when the Syndicate you refer to proceeds to construct dwellings. With regard to the education of the operatives and their children, I think definite steps on a larger scale should speedily be taken by influential employers of labour by opening night and day schools, libraries and reading rooms etc. We know the Joint Schools Committee of the Corporation is prepared to give material assistance.

The chairman then addressed the meeting. He said he had just been informed by Mr. Nusservanji K. Mehta, chairman of the Provisional Committee, that a mistake had been made in the address with regard to the mention of the arrangement of fixing the working hours in the Bombay mills. Instead of fixing the time limit at 10 hours, it ought to have been 11 which was originally intended. Should this be the case, the chairman said, he was sure his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Thakersey and other mill owners would give an adequate attention to the suggestion. The chairman concluded his address by giving some useful advice to the mill hands.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, thanks were voted to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Floral presentations and distribution of sweetmeats terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted 4-3-03).
Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St, Lucia—Martinique interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).
Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04).
The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed.
Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta; the charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04),
Cable Gibritor-Tangier Interrupted 18-2-04.
Meulmein route to Siam interrupted between Kanguri and Bangkok (1-5-04.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th June 1904.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4th	4	10 p.m.	10	54
Teheran	5th	11	25 a.m.	0	46
Suez	5th	1	55 p.m.	0	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 5th June, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	23	0	3
,, Karachi	0	15	0	5
,, Madras	0	39	0	1

COMPLAINT is sometimes made of the slowness of the trains in India, but here is a record it would be hard to beat. In his Report for 1903 the British Consul at Nicolaieff attributes the lack of rolling stock which caused a serious congestion of the grain traffic in the autumn to the slowness of the goods trains on the South Russia railways, "where, according to official data, the speed averages from three-fifths of a mile per hour over a distance of 36 miles up to 20-25 miles in a run of 530 miles."

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. Shashagiri Rao, a pleader practising in Hyderabad, Deccan, appeared to answer charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17 000 belonging to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Modi. Mr. D. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel appeared for the complainant. Mr. D. B. Binning (and Mr. Hayes of Madras) instructed by Mr. Noble, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Davar said it was difficult to state what place the accused practised in, for he had exploited in Hyderabad, Indore, Bangalore, and other places, and finding that the profession evidently did not pay, he had exercised his ingenuity in other ways for making money. He told persons under his influence tales of fortunes and profitable investments. The case for the prosecution was that complainant became acquainted with the accused in January 1904, when he was introduced by Sorabji Ratanji Subadar, a broker, as a man who wanted a loan of Rs. 17,000 on the security of certain shares he was possessed of in a cotton press in Ujjan, which had been mortgaged to Mr. N. M. Cama, solicitor, and which the accused was desirous to redeem, as he said, Mr. Cama had pressed him very hard for the repayment. In the event of the complainant agreeing to advance the loan, the accused expressed his willingness to execute a transfer of the mortgage in favour of the complainant. Complainant agreed to lend the money, provided certain claim of his at Indore were recovered. Accused agreed to do so and complainant paid him Rs 500 for the expenses. On 12th March, complainant was informed that Rs. 32 000 had been recovered and he received the sum subsequently. Relying on the accused's statements that pending the preparation and execution of the required documents, he would deposit the money as a fixed deposit in the Chartered Bank, complainant paid him the Rs. 17,000. On a proposition made by the accused, complainant agreed to finance a litigation of Hanifabai woman in Ootacamund, with the accused's brother as a partner in the financing of it, in consideration of receiving a quarter of a share of the property. As the time for the completion and the execution of the documents of transfer of mortgage approached, complainant pressed the accused to conclude the business but the latter put him off from time to time. They were both at Ootacamund at the time. Eventually it was agreed that complainant should precede the accused and go to Bombay, and the accused should follow him there. When the accused did not follow him, complainant's suspicions were aroused and he began to make inquiry. He learnt the accused had absolutely left no instructions with Mr. Cama nor had he seen Mr. Cama regarding the transfer of the mortgage and consequently no conversation or arrangement as to a transfer of mortgage had taken place. Enquiries in the Chartered Bank showed the Rs. 17,000 were deposited as a current account on 17th March and and the bulk of it was subsequently withdrawn in several sums and about two or three hundred rupees were left. On the 6th May complainant received a wire from the accused to go to Lanauli and acknowledge receipt of money he had sent in an insured letter. Thinking that the Rs. 17,000 must have been returned, complainant went to receive the letter which contained Rs. 142. In the letter accompanying it and other letters accused had made certain claims for rendering professional services and put forth allegations of not performing certain engagements, which were nothing but at tissue of falsehoods. These would not do credit to a third rate lawyer in Bombay, and would never succeed in cheating a man here with a grain of common sense.

Mr. Binning said his client received the Rs. 17,000 at Indore, not in Bombay.

The Magistrate said he would record evidence as in a "prima facie" case.

The complainant was examined by Mr. Davar in support of the case.

He said he held a decree against the Indore Press for one lakh and thirty thousand. He was a director and agent in the Berar Manufacturing Company and was erecting a press in a place in Central India. It was about the third week in February, when after receiving about half a dozen visits from the accused, he agreed to give the accused a power of attorney. Witness wanted to have the "power" drawn up by his attorneys when the accused said "Why throw away good money? I can draw up a power equally well, and it will save expenses." Accused drew up the power; it was attested by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Davar asked for the production of the power of attorney.

Mr. Binning said it was in the Indore High Court.

Continuing witness said that according to what the accused had informed him, Mr. Cama wanted to be repaid his money by hook or by crook. A printed leaflet had been issued for the mortgage, sale or management of the Ujjan Press, but no money was forthcoming for the redemption of the mortgage. When witness agreed to lend the money, accused deplored the went of enterprise in Bombay, and asked why men of means like him did not turn their attention to other places for making investments.

Mr. Davar: And you felt very much flattered by these complimentary remarks.

Witness: Not particularly.—At one stage of the negociations the accused said Mr. Cama was very oppressive and was a bloodsucker. Witness and the accused saw Mr. Cama who said the money was his wife's, and she wanted it back. On giving the Rs. 17,000, witness demanded a receipt, when the accused said of what earthly use would be a receipt from himself, he would get him one from Mr. Cama which would be better and safer.

The other portions of the evidence bore out the opening statement of counsel. The hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 6.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suit for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

95-03—Crafford B and Co Hajee Hafid Hajee Jaffer v Gangjee Nurput Bicknell M and M Part Heard.
631-01—Captain and V Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawjee and other Manshukilal J and H Little and Co and Dikshit D and S Thakordas and Co.

Commercial Causes.

102-04—Payne and Co Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Messrs Shridham and Co Tyabjee D and Co.
712 03—Smetham B and N Ramkissondas Balkissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dayaldas and others Sorabjee and J

For Direction on Commissioner's Report.

217-02—Payne and Co Halimabai Widow vs Esmail Hajee Oosman and anr Mulla and M and Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

203-02—Tyabjee D and Co Raja Bahadur Chutoorbhoo Gordhundas vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia and others Wadia G and Co.
14-04—In person a pauper Bai Ratanbai Widow vs Shaverey Kheraj and others.
621-02—Manshukilal J and H Gordhundas Radakisson vs Vithaldas Ramdas others M B Chothia and For Postponement Ardashir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.
201-03—M B Chothia Bai Jethibai Widow vs Maloo Dewjee and others Chitnis and M.
118-03—Shamrao and M Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncheram Edgelow G and W.
46 03—Smetham B and N Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian P Railway Co Little and Co.
151 03—Payne and Co Kala Khoobhai and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper Mulla and M For Postponement.
689-02—Mulla and M Rajbhaiji Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel Captain and V
677-03—Kanga and P Ganeshlal Jaharimull and anr vs Chathmull Jivanram Payne and Co
455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Alla Patel Jehanghir and S
591 02—B Raghavaya Babajee Sadashiv Joz vs Ganpatrao Krishnajee Ranjeker Kanga and P

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Dismissal.

576-02—Little and Co John C G Bowen vs Jugmahundas Mangaldas.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

63-03—In person Damodher Mathuradas vs Hirjee Mathuradas and others Manshukilal J and H Part Heard.
468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishvanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdullaly Miya Saheb Smetham B and N Part Heard.
105-01—Hiralal D Vajiram Sakerram Dewan vs Pursh tumdas Jamnadas M B Chothia.
34-04—Khanderao S and L Chunilal Sakalchand vs Dewchand Nursey Ardashir H D and Co.
163 0!—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjum and Co and anr vs Nenbai Widow and others Tyabjee D and Co.
136-04—Payne and Co Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Hoosein Begum Widow and others Murza and M and Tyabjee D and Co.
281-03—Mulla and M Luxumon Govind Nirgunday vs Elizabeth T Graham Mirza and M.
333-02—Balkrishna V N K Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manokjee Contractor Peston-jee R and M.
491-03—Bhaishanker K and G Goralbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjeevan Narrenji Ardeshir H D and Co.
436-02—Maganlal J and G Jadawji Jethabhai and other vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
106-03—B Eaghavaya for Pauper Aishabai Widow and other vs Abdul bin Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
124 99—Dikshit D and S Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchundra Vishnu Parnjpe and others Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.
177-04—Crawford B Co N C Macleod and anr vs Purfleshi Kison Vithal and anr Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
735 03—Payne and Co N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co little and Co,
742-03—Mulla and M Frank Edgar Parker vs Louisa Octania Parker and anr Kanga and P,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Sunday.—The barometer has risen over the Peninsula and lower Burma, and has fallen elsewhere, but the changes are generally slight. The slight depression over the Bay is crossing to the coast between Akyab and Chittagong, otherwise there has been little change in the distribution. The winds are variable along the West Coast and are variable with numerous calms over the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The temperature has generally risen and the maximum temperature at Jacobabad is 117 degrees. Rain has fallen generally over Burma and fairly generally over south-west of the Peninsula. The Diamond Island and Cochin report monsoon apparently setting in, Elsewhere the weather has been fine with a few scattered thunder-showers. The principal falls of rain are 6 inches in Akyab, over 2 inches in Tavoy, Moulmein, Mangalore, Chitaldroog and Bhamo, and over an inch in Mergui, Monywa, Mandalay, Silchar, Ranikhet and Cochin. With the passage of the bay depression inland, rain will probably recommence over Assam and East Bengal and rain will continue over Burma and West and South of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there will be no change of weather; scattered thunder-showers prevailing in different parts of the country and the temperature rising in centre and North India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Provan, Captain A. B. W. Sheppard, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, reports having experienced light to moderate S. S. E. breeze, up to 26th May, hard westerly squalls and much rain since. The steamer Ashruf, Captain A. Neuby, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah met with moderate wind and find from 14dg. 22N. 57dg. 37E. moderate S. W. swell, cloudy and fine weather. The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, encountered fresh S. W. winds off Socotra, decreasing as Bombay was near, considerable S. W. swell until within 400 miles of Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH JUNE.

| STATIONS, | Pressure 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Average hours. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.

CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN.

WE MAKE THE CLOTHES.

At least we make the best Materials for Clothing that man can contrive.

THE

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS

are guaranteed PURE, SOUND WOOL throughout. Unsurpassed for wearing qualities and general excellence. Always satisfactory.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES :—

FLANNELS,	BLANKETS,
SERGES,	HORSE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS,	GREATCOAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS,	SOCKS,
PUTTIES,	JERSEYS,
NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS,	GLOVES,

&c.,

And in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD, CAWNPORE.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,

Rippingille's Oil Stoves

Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.

HYDROCARBON BURNERS,

ROOM HEATERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.

FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,

Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.

LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.

STOVE DEPOT,

17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a. m., on 7th JUNE, and at SATARA by 6 p. m. on 8th IDEM, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, KIRKEE, until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 30th May, 1904.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1696.

45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.

JOHN E. MINNITT,

74, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULAR MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

121, MEADOWS STREET.

REUTER'S OLD BUILDING.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DUNLOP TYRES FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE: REDUCED PRICE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.,

49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904.

SIAM AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

BRITISH sympathisers with the Siamese do not hesitate to condemn Lord Lansdowne's agreement with M. Delcasse as having the appearance of aiding, abetting and sharing in what is an arbitrary use of "force majeure." England's object hitherto was the maintenance of Siam as a buffer state. Under the new agreement to some people there seems to be a conspiracy between the two Governments to rob a weak power. England says to France: "You strip him on the one side; I will strip him on the other. As to the middle, we may leave that alone for the present." Meantime each agrees to keep his hands off. That is the view taken by the writer in "Blackwood" who two years ago laid before the readers of that magazine a statement of the interests of Great Britain in Siam in matters commercial and in matters political. He showed them that the very large share which the British merchants had acquired in the trade of Bangkok was not by the artificial support of the British Government but by their own enterprise and industry, and pointed out the danger of allowing France to absorb Siam and becoming conterminous with the Indian Empire. This view, as it will be remembered, was supported by quotations from Lord Curzon's writings and Lord Rosebery's speeches and, as the writer reports, Lord Curzon's views are unaltered, for in a recent speech he included Siam in the glacis of British India on which no other European power can be allowed to establish itself. The agreement effecting Siam of October 1902 would have placed matters on a footing satisfactory to Great Britain and would have given to Siam enough to enable her to accept it without violence to her dignity and self-respect. The French Colonial Party, however, denounced that agreement with such violence that M. Delcasse was compelled to abandon it and to re-open negociations with the view of extorting from the King of Siam further concessions. The terms of that treaty however came to an end in February last.

Under the new agreement, France and England declare that the influence of Great Britain shall be recognised by France in the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and that the influence of France shall be recognised by Great Britain in the territories situated to the east of the same region, all the Siamese possessions on the east and south-east of the zone above described and the adjacent islands coming thus henceforth under French influence, and on the other hand all Siamese possessions on the west of this zone and of the Gulf of Siam, including the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands coming under British influence. Both parties disclaim all idea of annexing any Siamese territory and express themselves determined to abstain from any act which might contravene the provisions of existing treaties, agreeing that with this reservation and so far as either of them is concerned the two Governments shall each have respectively liberty of action in the spheres of influence defined. Lord Lansdowne's letter to Sir George Monson explains the situation. He reminds the Ambassadors that in 1896 the two countries undertook to refrain from any armed intervention or the acquisition of special privileges in the Siamese possessions which were included within the basin of the Menam river. The restriction of the undertaking thus given, it was explained, did not imply any doubt as to the validity of the Siamese title to those portions of her possessions which lay outside the Menam Valley. To this view the British Government still adheres. The agreement of 1896 has none the less been regarded as implying that the relations of the two Powers to Siam and to one another in respect to those regions lying to the east and to the west of the guaranteed area differed from their relations to her and to one another in respect of the central portion of the Kingdom. In point of fact, says the Foreign Secretary, British influence has for some time past prevailed in the western and French influence in the eastern portion of the Siamese dominions. At all events each party considered itself at liberty to acquire a preponderating influence in those parts of the Siamese Empire. Government now holds that the exercise of such influence is compatible with the absence of all idea of annexing Siamese territory, and in order that this may be made abundantly clear, both countries have placed it on record that neither of them desires to take for itself any portion of the possessions of the King of Siam, and that they are determined to maintain the obligations which they have incurred under existing treaties.

This is not as much as the King of Siam might reasonably have expected from us, and he will not, probably, be thankful for such very small mercies. Hitherto British influence has acted as a wholesome check on the aggressive propensities of the French and it is hardly to be doubted that the whole of Siam would now have been under the French flag, had not British influence checked them. As "Blackwood's" writer declares, the scope of the 1896 agreement is not quite accurately explained. The territory, which the two Powers undertook not to invade, was not merely the basin of the Menam river, but the region which is comprised in the basins of the Petcha, Bowie, Meiklong, Menam Bang and Pakong rivers and their respective tributaries together with the extent of coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, the basins of the other rivers, the estuaries of which are included in that coast, and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam and situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier and the Mekong river. "We fully recognise" said Lord Dufferin when Ambassador in Paris, "the rights of Siam to the full and undisturbed enjoyment in accordance with long usage or with existing treaties of the entire territory comprised within her dominions and nothing in our present action (1896) would detract in any degree from the validity of the rights of the King of Siam to those portions of his territory which are not affected by this treaty." This is a very different thing from the undertaking comprised in the new agreement, and we do not doubt that the King of Siam will address a very strong protest to the Powers concerned. That addressed to London may prick the conscience of his Majesty's Ministers; that to Paris will but rouse the French Colonial Party to a fresh outcry against the indolence of the Ministers who are supposed to conserve their interests.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE most important news in the latest war telegrams is that which supports the belief that General Kuropatkine is being pressed to attempt the relief of Port Arthur. The information pointing towards a plan of this nature is that General Stakelberg is moving from Kaiping in the direction of Wafangtien and that another brigade is following. The skirmishing at Wafangtien and near Pulantien or Port Adams indicates that the advance parties of General Stakelberg's force have got into touch with General Oku's troops, before whom the Russians are falling back upon their main body. While one portion of General Oku's army in the Liaotung Peninsula is containing Port Arthur, the other will be required to present its front to the Russian force moving south into the Peninsula. To what extent this assumption of the aggressive by the Russians may modify General Kuroki's plans in regard to the main Japanese advance northward will clearly appear after the battle which is threatened by the meeting between the forces of General Stakelberg and General Oku. There is grave risk that the former may be enveloped by Japanese moving from the east to co-operate with Oku's divisions, while in his turn General Kuropatkine at Laoyong may find himself out flanked on the north-east. It seems clear that General Kuropatkine would never have ordered the southward advance from Kaiping but for pressure from the higher authorities to whom the fall of Port Arthur would mean a loss of Russian prestige equal to that sustained when Sevastopol fell. It is understood that before the outbreak of war and since General Karcpatkine advised the evacuation of Port Arthur, and he is therefore fully conscious of all the risks involved in an attempt to rescue the fortress and the garrison from the fate which threatens them. A diversion has been created by the appearance of a Russian force near Gensan on the east side of Korea. From Gensan the Japanese had a line of advance towards Vladivostock, though the force which landed on that side of Korea is believed to have joined in Kuroki's advance on the Yalu. Portion of the force made an ineffectual attempt to cross the mountain range on the north-east of Korea. The Russians, who are reported to be north of Gensan and are threatening an attack on that place, are probably a detachment who fell back north-eastwards before the Japanese invasion and were not swept across the Yalu, though they are just as likely to have now appeared out of the north east and the region of the Tumen river for the first time. Nothing could better illustrate the wide field of the campaign than the fact that its points of active interest are not only the Liao-tung Peninsula on the west, and Manchuria north-west and north east of the Yalu, but again Korea on the east. The latter, however, may be regarded as merely an episode, though it complicates matters for the Japanese to have Russians appearing at Gensan when it has been generally assumed that there was no longer a Russian soldier in Korea. The report, received through the Japanese Consul, of explosions being heard at Port Arthur, would seem to indicate that the Russians are at least blowing up the useless vessels lying in the harbour if they are not also attempting a destruction of harbour works similar to that begun but unfinished at Dalny.

SOLDIERS' TEETH.

THE important subject of military dentistry is not being neglected in the German Army to judge from a lengthy article which appears in one of their service papers discussing the question. It appears that it was in Saxony that steps were first taken to instruct soldiers how to look after their teeth. Now instructions regarding the hygiene of the mouth are generalised for the whole of the German Army. Lectures on the subject by qualified medical officers have been instituted, and non-commissioned officers are required to see that the inculcated theories are carried out. It is said, however, that dentists in Germany are extremely scarce, numbering not more than 1,800 throughout the Empire, although the number of medical men approaches 30,000. Dr. Richter, the writer of the article in question, states that in his military examinations a perfectly sound set of teeth was extremely rare, and that in an infantry regiment there would be need of 2,300 tooth extractions every year, 2,100 teeth would require stopping, and fifty men would be candidates for dentures partial or complete. He holds that every recruit should be taught that with care the usefulness of his teeth can be greatly increased and their duration prolonged, and that every night before going to bed the teeth should be well scrubbed with a wet brush. We believe that the teeth of the British soldier are in a better condition than those of his Teuton friends, as greater attention is now given to this important matter on enlistment than has been hitherto the case. But for all that Dr. Richter's views are worth attending to, and it is possible that nowadays a tooth-brush in a soldier's kit would not be considered the phenomenon which it certainly would have been not many years back. The War Office authorities, it may not be generally known, have recently considered the importance of the dental care of the teeth of our soldiers, and there are now eight Surgeon-dentists for duty with the troops in the United Kingdom, a number however which is by no means sufficient. Here in India the regimental doctor trys his prentice hand on Mr. Thomas Atkins, not always with satisfactory results to the latter. A home contemporary recommends the formation of an Army Dental Corps of thoroughly trained and qualified dentists, a suggestion which is deserving of consideration.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

AN interesting report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the year 1903 has been drawn up by the Honorable Mr. Nowroji Dorabji Khandalavala, the Special Judge under the Act, which gives in detail the various features of the working of the Act during that period. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 13,513 as against 15,188 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 1,675 or 11 per cent. The decrease in Ahmednagar District was 1,182 suits, in Sholapur District 421, and in Satara District 241, while there was an increase of 169 suits in the Poona District. The consent of parties to apply Chapter II of the Act to suits above Rs. 100 before second class Subordinate Judges was obtained in 41·6 per cent. of such suits and refused in the remaining ones. In the majority of cases, the sawkars refuse to give their consent and mostly so in cases against non-agriculturists in which there is no refund of the court-fees. There were 148 applications (including arrears) for the attachment of standing crops, out of which 114 were disposed of, the proportion of successful applications being 63·1 per cent. as against 66 per cent. in 1902. The greater part were compromises, and there were sales only in 8 cases. The compulsory examination of defendants as witnesses under section 7 of the Act helps the courts to dispose of cases very satisfactorily. In 60·7 per cent. of the cases, the defendants were examined, but in 4·9 per cent. of the cases, the defendants could not be brought up before the courts even under warrants. In the remaining cases, there was no necessity to examine them as the claims were disposed of either by compromises or admissions.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The defeats of Yorkshire and Sussex at the hands of Middlesex and Notts respectively, and that of Surrey by Lancashire have effected an interesting change in the position of the County Championship. The Palatine County, with four wins and one drawn game, heads the table followed by Middlesex with two victories and two draws to its account. The Peak County is third temporarily with one victory and two draws as the result of the three games played to date. Notts who have started the season well have three victories, and one draw to show against one defeat. The defeat was at the hands of Sussex by five wickets, but in the return match between these two counties, Notts had their revenge winning by 227 runs. Yorkshire with four draws and one defeat look like being out of the running for premier honours this season, which judging from the results of the earlier matches, will be annexed by either the present Champions, Lancashire or Notts.

AMONG the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental were Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular was the Hon'ble Claud Russell.

THE date of the State Ball at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in honour of the King's Birthday, has been definitely fixed for the 27th instant.

MAJOR BIRD, I. M. S, has arrived in Simla on return from Kabul. He proceeds to Calcutta for duty there in the course of this week.

No difficulty so far has been experienced in keeping open the new Central Persia telegraph line, though for long distances it passes through very wild country.

TRIALS are shortly to be undertaken of a new pattern of light transport cart for use in hill country. It will be drawn by a single mule, and will carry four maunds.

WITH regard to the redistribution of the garrison in India, it is probable that more British troops will be sent to hill stations during the summer months. This will involve the question of extra barrack accommodation being carefully considered.

THE Railway Provident Funds in India at the end of 1903 show that the total amount of subscriptions paid since their institution was 455 lakhs of rupees, the bonus paid by railways being 113 lakhs.

THE plan for giving engineering and other scholarships at Home to selected students in India seems to be making only very slow progress. The Local Governments concerned might well expedite matters as no financial difficulties exist in regard to them.

GENERAL MACDONALD reported on Wednesday that Mounted Infantry reconnaissances sent out in all directions between Phari, Tuna and Kalatso, show the country to be clear of any force of the enemy on the line of communications.

WE regret to learn that Lady Basing died on Thursday morning in the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of enteric fever. Lady Basing was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord G. L. Basing, Commandant of the 1st Royal Dragoons, who only arrived at Lucknow from England at the end of February last.

IT is stated in the railway administration report for 1903, which has just been issued, that negotiations are still in progress for the construction on the 2-feet 6-inch gauge of a line from Rawalpindi to Murree, 48 miles. The consideration of a scheme for a light electric tramway from Sarai Kila, via Abbotabad to the Kashmir Frontier, on the metre gauge, 80 miles, has been postponed pending a decision on the Kashmir Railway project.

THE returns of the foreign trade of India for the month of April continue the prosperous record of the previous twelve months, the total increase of imports for the month being about 2 1/2 lakhs greater than in April last year. The slightness of the increase is mainly due to the heavy fall in imports of cotton piece goods, amounting to nearly 45 lakhs, owing to causes which are known to all men, and further to a decrease of 20 2/3 lakhs in imports of mineral oils. In most other important branches of the import trade there are considerable increases:—22 3-4 lakhs in metals, 15 lakhs in sugar, 7 lakhs in machinery and mill work, 21 1/2 lakhs in miscellaneous manufactured articles. The imports of treasure showed an increase of one crore and sixteen lakhs. On the export side there were increases of 61 1-2 lakhs in wheat, 81 lakhs in raw cotton, 16 1-4 in opium, 11 1-8 in indigo, 14 1-2 in hides and skins. The chief decreases were 36 1-2 lakhs in the export of rice, 25 lakhs in oil seeds, and 50 lakhs in cotton yarn. The total exports of merchandise exceeded those of last April by Rs. 78,38,605. The exports of treasure were, however, 17 3-4 lakhs lower.

FACTORS OF VICTORY.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING THOROUGH.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

SOME months ago, before the outbreak of the war, I compared the fighting efficiency of the Russian and Japanese armies, greatly to the disadvantage of the former, and ventured to predict the result of their encounter. I was somewhat severely taken to task for my temerity. My critics, not being soldiers nor possessing any practical knowledge of the subject, were incapable of adequately appreciating the fighting value of discipline, high training, and initiative, nor did they realise how far the Russian soldier falls short of the Japanese in these important respects.

The superiority which I claimed for the Japanese fighting man, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," has been amply borne out by what is a most remarkable achievement in the history of war, in the rout, within the space of a few hours, of an enemy entrenched in an exceptionally strong position, protected on the front and flanks by [illegible] rivers, the former being a broad and unfordable stream. We know what the Boers made of such an obstacle, and how desperately and successfully they clung to their trenches in spite of lyddite and 4,7's, as well as our vast numerical superiority. Brave as we know the Russian to be, such an overthrow is only to be accounted for by the superior initiative, training, and tactical efficiency of their opponents.

As the struggle on land has at last passed beyond the limits of mere speculation, and is now in full view of us, every factor of this superiority is of interest to those who are watching each move in the deadly game which is to decide the commercial and political future of the Far East.

In the ranks of the Japanese army which swept the heights of Kin-lien-cheng we shall find ample explanation of what has surprised very many besides the Russians, and the following are some further interesting particulars which will assist a more intelligent apprehension of future events.

For many years past the Japanese soldiers have been systematically taught an intelligent self-reliance which would render them independent of losses among their superior officers. The company officers, of which there are three, have all passed up through the ranks, grade by grade, before receiving their commissions, and have been carefully trained in every detail of their profession, commencing at the early age of fifteen. They are efficient and self-confident soldiers, always ready and capable, if need arises, of taking the place of those immediately above them. For to understand the work of one's own rank is not sufficient in the army of the Mikado.

But perhaps an even greater source of strength and fighting efficiency, because of their greater numbers, are the Japanese non-commissioned officers. The high training and capacity of these men are extraordinary, and altogether surpass the usual level to be found in any other army. There is a special college set apart for their higher training in every practical branch of their profession, at Toyama, and as many as possible are passed through this splendid institution. In every Japanese company, therefore, there are large numbers of capable men ready to give the most intelligent support to their officers, and quite able to fill their places effectively should these fall. This has long been a prominent feature at all Japanese manœuvres, the officers being suddenly treated as casualties when the N.C.O.'s have at once directed the operations. The latter is, of course, practised in European armies, but with nothing like the same systematic regularity. It is indicative of the degree of initiative and responsibility expected of the Japanese N.C.O.s that they are all like their officers, supplied with the best binoculars that can be obtained.

Lastly, among the rank and file of the Japanese army are to be found plenty of men of high intelligence and education who, under a system of universal service, are serving as private soldiers. These, as in the German army, wonderfully raise the level of disciplined intelligence in the whole force, and give it a moral and initiative which the more ignorant peasant soldiers of the Tsar can never possess. Many of these, again, are men who are waiting to become N.C.O.'s, and would prove excellent substitutes on emergency.

Japanese officers, however, confess to one drawback in the fighting qualities of their men. They are apt to exhibit too much impetuosity in action. This often makes them somewhat difficult to control, and renders them liable to unnecessary loss. Russian accounts of the late battle have sought to represent the Japanese as afraid to close with the Russian soldiery. The truth is that the Japanese, like the Goorkhas, with their hereditary bias towards the hand-to-hand combat with cold steel, are too prone to seek this before the preparatory stages of the modern battle will with safety permit. Even at manœuvres it has been found that the reserves have yielded to their eager interest in the fight and have pressed forward to positions far too close to the fighting line. In spite of Russian statements, it is perfectly certain that whatever shortcomings might appear, there will be no indisposition to charge home on the part of the Japanese soldier. Moreover, in peace, he has constantly practiced the bayonet fight with all its trickery. Tipped or wooden bayonets are used in these combats and Japanese officers have assured me there is nothing in which their men take more delight.

Another point against the Russians is that they are fighting a race of highlanders in hills which, Japanese declare, are nothing like as difficult as those over which they are accustomed to manœuvre in their own country. Accustomed to the plains and steppes of Asia, the Russian soldier will find it a hard matter to cope with the cat-like agility of his practised enemy, who is ready to take his mountain guns over anything.

Talking of artillery, I have heard many doubts expressed as to the effective horsing of the Japanese batteries, as the Japanese native horse or pony has been rightly regarded as the weakest part of the military organization. I have been assured, however, in advices from Japan, that the army is well provided in this particular, large numbers of larger and stronger animals having been imported before the war while others are still coming in. The batteries, therefore, are effectively horsed, and large reserves are at hand to replace casualties. The cavalry will be supplied with more difficulty, as a charger is not made in a day; but the country is little adapted for stereotyped cavalry work, and the Japanese mount is good enough for the mounted infantry work to which the men have been trained. The Japanese cavalry, however, is quite capable of riding down and cutting up broken troops, as it effectually demonstrated on the way to Peking in 1900.

Another interesting question has arisen with regard to the white summer clothing of the Japanese. I cannot answer this by saying that there is no intention of fighting in this conspicuous tint. A summer kit of an "invisible" hue is being prepared, but in case of emergency the white clothing would be stained or dyed before issue. Owing to the heat of Formosa the force stationed their received the new kit some time since.

The significance of the above facts is, of course, proportionately increased by the undoubted inferiority of the Russian army to their adversaries in each of the points I have enumerated. Russian military effectiveness belongs to a bygone era before the weight of unthinking masses had been superannuated by the decentralised training and efficiency of the individual. It is the transcendant importance of the latter which the present struggle is going to teach us.

THE "Times of Ceylon" states that Mr. Herbert White has set out to "bell the cat" in the matter of the Afghan nuisance in Colombo. There is scarcely a place of employment in the Fort, it remarks, where the stalwart usurer from north of the Hindu Kush is not an unhealthy influence. He disorganises the workmen, for in order to escape from his menaces when they do not comply with the compact, they remain away from work for days together. The kupra or cloth which these unsavoury sons of Anak carry about is the veriest excuse for prosecuting under another guise the vile trade of usury which the Prophet has so strenuously forbidden to the Mussalmans. We would like very much to see these Afghans better controlled than they are at present and prevented from infesting the neighbourhood of offices and bungalows.

RUSSIANS AT GENSAN.

AN ATTACK IMMINENT.

LIAO-TUNG FORCES.

SERIES OF SKIRMISHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Reuter from Tokio says that the total Japanese casualties at Nanshan were 4,304, including 744 killed.

Reuter wires from Mukden that it is stated that while one of the Japanese divisions attacked Nanshan in the front, another division outflanked the Russians by wading in the sea in Kinchau Bay. This compelled the Russians to evacuate the place.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

General Stoessel's report, regarding the battle of Nanshan which was hastily pencilled and sent by a junk to Yingkow and thence telegraphed, says that the Japanese fire, especially from the gunboats and torpedo boats, annihilated the batteries at Kinchau and before evacuating Nanshan, he ordered the guns to be blown up but the order was only partially carried out owing to the necessity for a prompt retreat.

Reuter from Seoul says that a Russian attack on Gensan is imminent and that preparations are being made to send the women and children to the mountains.

The Japanese and Russians are already skirmishing twelve miles north of Gensan where the Japanese have ambuscaded a party of Cossacks killing six of them.

Reuter (Tokio) says a series of fights has taken place north of Fulantien. The Russians are retreating but constantly being re-inforced. After a third encounter the Russians fell back on Telissu where they remained in contact with the Japanese.

The German semi-official newspapers are strongly repudiating the reports of an agreement with Russia concerning the ultimate settlement in the Far East, and likewise strongly deny that any negotiations are proceeding with Germany for a Russian loan.

LONDON JUNE 5.

Reuter (Niuchwang) states that General Stoessel is maintaining communication with Niuchwang by means of carrier pigeons.

The Russians at Niuchwang declare that news received from Port Arthur is very satisfactory.

The Russian Consul at Chifu has also received pigeon messages from Port Arthur which have been forwarded to St. Petersburg.

General Sakharoff reports that the Cossacks on the 31st ultimo, encountered the Japanese at the Fenchouinling Pass and dislodged the latter from a strong position on the heights. 30 Cossacks were killed and wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabling on June 3rd states :—

The "Daily Telegraph" states that General Kuroki's force, fully re-inforced, numbers 140,000 men and General Oku's force 120,000.

The "Times" correspondent in wireless telegraphic message describes the Kinchau fight as another Alma, forty thousand Japanese partially deployed in the sea.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received on Saturday morning by Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government :—

Our total casualties in the battle of Kinchau and Nanshan on May 26 were 4,204. Of these 749 were killed, including 33 officers, and 3,455 were wounded, including 100 officers. There were no casualties of Generals.

EXPLOSIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The following telegram was received on Saturday afternoon by the Japanese Consul, Mr. S. Hayashi, from his Government :—

Admiral Togo reports :—According to a wireless telegram from the Captain of the Chitose cruising off Port Arthur, four masts with wireless telegraphic instruments on one of them and a sentry box were seen at the top of Laotishan.

Great explosions was heard and the rising of dense smoke was observed in the direction of Port Arthur repeatedly during Saturday.

THE LOSSES AT CHEMULPHO.

We learn privately from fairly reliable sources in Russia says the "Civil and Military Gazette" that the two sunken Russian battleships the Varyag and the Koreitz—the curious isolation of which at Chemulpho at the time of their tragic destruction has generally been supposed on the Continent to indicate Russian innocence and unpreparedness—were really engaged at the moment on a great mine-laying expedition, the object of which was to blow out of the water any Japanese transports and their accompanying warships which might attempt to land troops at the chief Korean port. The two vessels, we are further informed, had already carefully put down a formidable array of mines outside Port Arthur, and having sailed thence post haste to Chemulpho, were intent on carrying out a similar deadly operation at the sea approach to the Korean capital when the alert Japanese squadron of four battleships swooped down upon them as if from the skies. This explanation of the affair is not only plausible, but is the only solution of the mystery of divided Russian forces which has yet been forthcoming from any quarter. The real point, however, is that, according to our informant, the Varyag, when disabled by the Japanese broadsides and eventually set on fire, was in exclusive possession of the charts showing the exact positions of all the mines hitherto laid down by her. The profound consternation which the news of the disaster caused in Russian circles—apparently so much in excess of the gravity of the loss, heavy though that loss was—would now in the light of this revelation, be perfectly comprehensible. So too, would the subsequent strange inactivity and seeming demoralisation of the Port Arthur squadron for with the approaches to their harbour sown with their own mines, the positions of which were now entirely unknown to them, how was it possible for the Russians to adopt a plan of campaign necessitating bold and rapid egress and ingress of Port Arthur waters. The blowing up of the torpedo transport Yenesei on the 11th February and more recently of the flagship Petropavlosk, both of which losses Russia claimed as self-inflicted, would also stand clearly explained; and even the loss of the Japanese warship the Hatsuse ten miles outside Port Arthur might conceivably be set down to the same cause.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

AMATEUR GOLF.

The International Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The American Travis has won the Amateur Golf Championship at Sandwich.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says that Travis, the American, has won the International Golf Championship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by an innings and 113 runs.

Kent has beaten Hampshire by 283 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Leicestershire has beaten Essex by six wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Yorkshire by 77 runs.

Somerset has beaten Gloucestershire by 105 runs.

Notts has beaten Sussex by 226 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten the South Africans by 137 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Cambridge University by five wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	5	4	0	1	4	100·00
Middlesex	4	2	0	2	2	100·00
Derbyshire	3	1	0	2	1	100·00
Sussex	6	2	1	3	1	33·33
Leicestershire	6	2	1	3	1	33·33
Notts	5	3	1	1	2	25·00
Gloucestershire	5	1	1	3	0	—
Surrey	8	3	3	2	0	—
Kent	4	1	2	1	−1	−66·66
Somerset	4	1	3	0	−2	−75·00
Worcestershire	3	0	1	2	−1	−100·00
Yorkshire	5	0	1	4	−1	−100·00
Hants	3	0	2	1	−2	−100·00
Essex	4	0	2	2	−2	−100·00
Warwickshire	3	0	2	1	−2	−100·00

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks :—

Pretty Polly 1
Bitters 2
Fiancée 3

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral Sir Edward Chichester has been appointed Admiral Superintendent at Gibraltar.

Admiral Bridgeman has been appointed second in command of the Channel Fleet.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

Mr. Everard Thurn, late of the Ceylon Service, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

THE COTTON CROP,

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Cotton is declining in the New York market on very favorable crop reports and a bearish Bureau report.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

A FINANCIAL DEADLOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London June 3rd, says that the Treasury has refused to sanction the expenditure necessary for the formation of a general staff of the army.

Matters are at a deadlock.

PAPER CHASING AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 5.

The Kirkee Gunners organised another paper chase yesterday afternoon. The rendezvous was at the Level crossing road between Poona and Kirkee and the meet was a great success. A good field of about sixty trotted out among whom were several ladies. The paper was laid out by Messrs. Cooper and Martelli. The course being nearly three miles, round Chatursingi's Temple to Ganeshkhind and Aundh. The field on starting off met several stiff jumps and some very difficult ground. Amongst the first flight were seen Mesdames Hall and Dyson, Mr. Hitchcock, Captain Broome and Mr. Kennedy following and the order was kept nearly the whole way. After passing Chatursingi, the papers were thrown about here and there by a strong wind. The finish was near Aundh where the Gunners pitched tents and were "at home" to their guests. Mr. Boase finished first with Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Dyson second, the others arrived in a cluster.

THE DAUGHTER OF TAI MAHARAJ.

A QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

An application was made yesterday to Mr. Lucas District Judge of Poona by Sita Bai, mother of the late Tai Maharaj, praying for the guardianship of the latter's daughter, a girl aged about nine years. The application was based on the ground that Sita was the maternal grandmother of the girl and that she was in a position to maintain and properly look after her.

Mr. Davar on behalf of Balu Maharaj, the adopted son of the late Tai, opposed the application on the ground that the girl had been with Balu from the time of her mother's death and wished to remain with him.

Mr. Bhowlikar, pleader, represented three of the executors viz., Messrs. Tilak, Kharpade and Kambhojkar, nobody appearing for Nagpurkar, the other trustee.

Several witnesses were examined including the applicant, Balu and the girl.

The latter in her evidence stated that she desired to stay with Balu who treated her kindly. The Judge considered that under the circumstances, Balu was the proper person to look after the girl. He promised to pass orders in the matter shortly.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON GYANTSE CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent wires from Kangwa under date June 3 :—

Gyantse, May 30.—Last night large bands of Tibetans issued from the fort and surrounded the Camp, firing matchlocks furiously, and uttering weird war cries. At the same time a steady bombardment started from the fort. The whole garrison stood to arms for several hours, but the enemy remained at a safe distance. Finally at 3 o'clock the Tibetans went back to the fort. The Gurkha outpost laid an ambush for one party and killed six men. We had no casualties.

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Two four pounders belonging to the enemy were captured at the last affair at Palla near Gyantse, and the Lhassa General is believed to have been killed.

Two Companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers have been ordered to Letsong to complete the garrison there. Two Companies of the 37th Dogras have been ordered from Nowgong to Jhansi for duty during the absence of the 10th Pathans in Tibet.

Two companies and the head-quarters of the Royal Fusiliers arrived at Chumbi on the 2nd instant.

The Raja of Chamba has offered to give twenty hill ponies for service with the Mounted Infantry in Tibet.

It is quite evident from the description of the fighting about Gyantse that among the Tibetans there are certain classes that can produce men capable of standing up boldly to our troops. Whence they come is not clear, though the prisoners taken at Pallah village spoke of fresh levies direct from Lhassa. Hitherto the disposal of the badly-armed levies that were in the field, was a comparatively easy task, but now General Macdonald will have to take into account the chances of fierce opposition as the Mission—or the Field Force—advances more into the heart of the country. There may be something like pitched battles on the road to Lhassa, or in the neighbourhood of that city, and any column that crosses the Kharola must be well found, more particularly in the matter of ammunition. Once the forward movement is begun there can be no halting on the way and a reverse on the route must be absolutely put out of the question. A serious check might spell disaster, and bring hordes of men down upon the long line of communications. We have no doubt that every contingency has now been carefully considered by the military authorities and that the customary mistake of despising the enemy will be avoided. The Pallah affair has a moral of its own which no experienced soldier in India will disregard—"Pioneer"

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, JUNE 4.

The entries for the Mysore Polo Tournament, beginning on the 24th, are unprecedentedly large. The teams are :—The Carabineers, the Essex Regiment, Durham Light Infantry, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers (two teams), the Local Service Regiment, Bangalore Gymkhana, Ootacamund Gymkhana, Mysore Gymkhana and Rajah Venugopal's team.

THE MYSORE RACES.

The second entries for the Mysore races, which closed last night, are excellent.

DEATH OF SIR D. H. MACFARLANE.

The death is announced in London on Thursday last of Sir Donald Horne MacFarlane of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co.

[Sir Donald Macfarlane, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company retired from the Calcutta firm in 1874 and entered Parliament in 1880 as Member for Carlow. He sat for Argyllshire in the short Parliament of 1835 and, supporting Home Rule, was defeated at the General Election of 1886 and again unsuccessfully contested the seat in 1892 and in 1895.]

FESTIVITES AT JAMKHANDI.

THE CHIEF'S ACCESSION DAY.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JAMKHANDI, JUNE 4.

A State Darbar was held in the high school this morning in celebration of the anniversary of the installation of the Chief Rao Bahadur Joshi. The State Karbhari reviewed the past year's administration in a fitting speech.

He referred to the Chief's wish to found Oriental literature schools and to recognise hereditary claims to service. He announced that the alienations and nemenuks which were stopped during the minority had been restored in full. Mr. Vatve, pleader, thanked the Chief and requested him to grant his subjects an opportunity on such days to put forward their wishes and utilise the anniversary for agriculture and industrial shows as during Appasahib's regime.

The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for his Imperial Majesty and for the Chief. In the evening, Shrimant Bhausaheb the Chief gave an At Home to Mankarees, the state officials and the leading gentlemen of the town. The most distinguished guests were the Chiefs of Mudhol, Jath, Sangli, Miraj Junior. A notable feature was the excellent wrestling matches that were held. Prizes were distributed to the winners. The whole proceedings were marked by general rejoicing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction has been given to the purchase of Lee-Enfield rifles by Volunteer Corps up to two per cent of their strength for match shooting purposes.

One of the Artillery changes which we may expect to see when the quick-firing principle has been fully developed in Field and Horse Artillery is the re-instatement of the battery wagon in its place in the first line. Up till twelve years ago the wagons of a battery always remained with the guns both at drill and in action. With the evolution of modern ideas the danger of bringing horses unnecessarily under fire was realised and the wagons on going into action were always kept in rear and manœuvred separately, only those required for the actual consumption of the moment being brought up. Nowadays so much ammunition is required with the quick-firer that the French bring up a wagon per gun and actually place it, taking out the teams, on the spot the gun is to occupy, before the gun itself is brought up. When the wagons are in their places the guns are brought up alongside their own wagons as close as possible, so that the gunners serving the ammunition shall be protected by the bullet proof body of the wagon. Thus the wagon body and the gun shield together protect almost completely the whole detachment. Since the wagons are to come alongside the guns, a principle which we shall probably adopt also, they must drill along with them too, and we shall thus return to the old field drill with some of the precise driving which was not without its merits in its value for training the wits of the men.

The recent officiating appointments to District Commands have shown that Lord Kitchener has wisely determined to reduce the number of moves of senior officers to as small a limit as possible. This is a wise reform as the system in the past has often involved heavy personal expenses to officers who have had to travel long distances to take up acting appointment.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN STATE SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Government of India in the Home Department publish to-day a resolution on the subject of Europeans and Eurasians in State employ as an outcome of the allegations frequently made to the effect that Europeans and Eurasians enjoy a disproportionate share of State patronage in India and that the legitimate claims of the natives of the country to employment in the public service are comparatively neglected.

The general results are summed up as follows :—(1) that the aggregate cost of the civil establishment of Government has nearly doubled, (2) that its average cost has appreciably declined, (3) that there has been no tendency to overweigh the administration by the creation of a disproportionate number of highly paid posts, (4) that while the total average pay drawn by natives has risen, there has been a transfer of posts from Europeans to native agency which has been more marked in the case of posts on higher than in the case of those on lower pay. The Governor-General in Council thinks that these results will convince any dispassionate observer that the charge is fallacious and unjust. It is not the fact that the Government of this country has abused its patronage to the benefit of any class or community of persons. On the contrary as development of administrative organization has entailed the creation of fresh appointments the endeavour has consistently been made to share the privileges and responsibilities of office impartially between class and class, and his Excellency in Council regards the result of the present inquiry as entitling him to claim that such endeavour has been successful.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

G S E Nicoll, Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, for whose arrest a warrant was issued surrendered at the Calcutta Police Court and was ordered to be released on finding bail for Rs 5,000. The charge against him is criminal misappropriation of Rs 1,200.

ETON DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Lord Ampthill gave an Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge to-night, the function being informal one. The old boys present were the Hon. Mr. Earle Richards, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. P. Davies, Mr. C. L. Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cockborn, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Major V. F. W. Paget, Major the Hon'ble H. G. Heneage, Major L. E. Kennard, Captain H. E. Cotterill, Mr. A. J. Talbot, Mr. G. K. Darling, Mr. N. C. Livingstone Larmouth, Mr. C. F. Henley Mr. J. Pawson, Mr. C. P. Grant, the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, Mr. C. J. Ratcliff, Mr. C. M. Davies, Mr. R. V. Pollok, the Hon'ble C. J. Annesly and the Revd. C. G. Mylrea.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

The annual horse and dog show took place here to-day in the presence of a large gathering including the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill. The prize for the best horse was won by Lady Ampthill's mare "Atalanta" and that for best pony by Major Morgan's "Magnet." The Jumping competition produced excellent contests that for the horses being won by Mrs. Mcleods "Onward" Major Maxwell's "English Lord" being second, and that for ponies being won by Mrs. Peacocke's "Assurance," Mrs Marker's "Doctor Syntax" being second.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JUNE 4.

The second extra day of the Bangalore races was held in beautiful weather this afternoon. Details :—

The Desert Plate for Arab Ponies—5 furlongs :—

Mr. Webster's Derision 8st. 5lbs. Mir Jan... 1
Col. Dasaraj Urs' Delight 8st. 7lbs. Melson 2

Betting : 6 to 4 on both.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—1min. 14 3-5secs.

The Ulsoor Plate for Ponies. Distance three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Graham's Shot Silk 8st. 2lbs. Hoyt 1
Mr. West's Firebrand 9st. Koops..... 2
Mr. Symond's Cleopatra II 11st. Colonel Armstrong 3

Also ran Felicity, 9st 4lbs, Cossack 7st, 7lbs.

Betting : 1½ to 1 against Cleopatra, two's Shot Sick and Cossack, three's Firebrand, and four's Felicity.

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 23 1-5secs.

The Palace Plate for Horses. Distance six furlongs.

Mr. Apcar's Sister 8st. 10lbs. Bennett 1
Col. Dasaraj Urs' Courara 9st. 6lbs. Melson 2
Mr. Stewart's Carburton 9st. 10lbs. Capt. Randall 3

Also ran St. Rule, 7st 1 lbs. Redoubt 7st. 11lbs. and Comet 7st. 3lbs.

Betting : Evens Sister, two's Courara, five's Carburton, six's St. Rule, ten's remainder.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time—1min. 22secs.

The Paddock Plate for bona fide Arab Ponies. Distance three-quarters of a mile.

Major Smyth's Diamond Rose 9st. 6lbs. Koops..... 1
Major Hamilton's Jack Horner 9st. 12lbs. Lansdowne 2
Major Bell's Matussan 8st. 12lbs. Mir Jan... 3

Also ran Quince 9st. 4lbs. Khusrow 8st. 8lbs. and Jacob 7st. 7lbs.

Betting : Evens Matussan, two's Jack Horner, three's Diamond Rose, four's Quince and Khushrow, and six's Jacob.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths. Time—1min. 31 1-5secs.

The Steward's Purse for horses. Distance half a mile.

Col. Dasaraj Urs' Musketeer 7st. 9lbs. Melson 1
Major Logan Home's Marquise 7st. 9lbs. Hoyt..... 2
Major Jolliffe's Best Shot 8st. 7lbs. Mir Jan. 3

Also ran King Fisher 9st. 7lbs. Quick-Silver 7st. 9lbs.

Betting : Evens Marquise 1 1/2 to 1 against Musketeer, three's King Fisher and Best Shot six's Quicksilver.

Won by 6 lengths. Time—52-4-5secs.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The following are the scores in the match between S. C. C. and Aligarh College. The latter won by eight wickets.

SIMLA C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E S French. c Ali Raza, b Salam-ud-din	11	c Abid. b Salam-ul-din	3
Mitchell, b Shafgat	17	run out	5
O S Alexander, b Shafgat	0	c and b Shafgat	27
V Keighly, c Ali Raza, b Shafgat	0	c Ashfaq, b Shafgat	0
Capt Smallwood, b Salam-ud-din	15	b Shafgat	38
W S Stokes, b Shafgat	1	l-b-w, b Shafgat	5
Genl Spens b Shafgat	13	b Shafgat	2
McConaghey, b Shafgat	8	b Shafgat	2
Capt Laverton, b Salam-ud-din.	0	c Akram, b Salam-ud-din	7
S M Robinson b Salam-ud-din...	4	c Hasim, b Shafgat.	15
H Hensman, not out	0	not out	23
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	79	Total	140

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Abid, b Laverton	9	not out	56
Ali Raza, b Laverton	20	l-b-w, b Hensman	6
Said, b Hensman	23	c French, b Hensman	6
Akram, b Laverton	0	run out	35
Musuffar, c French, b Hensman	3		
Mahmood, b Hensman	11		
Shafgat, run out	9		
Ashfaq, c Stokes, b Keighley	0	did not bat.	
Salam-ud-din, c Spens, b Hensman	4		
Haleem, b Hensman	17		
Mahmood Beg, not out	3		
Extras	13	Extras	7
Total	111	Total	111

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN H. M. MOORE I.M.S.

The remains of the late Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon St. George's Hospital, were interred at the Sewree cemetary on Saturday evening with full military honours. In addition to the officers of the different regiments now stationed in Bombay and those of the Indian Medical Service, a large number of European residents of Bombay attended the funeral, which was one of the largest witnessed in Bombay for some time past. About forty nurses of the St. George's Hospital and sixty military medical students of the Grant Medical College, where Captain Moore had been a Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy were present to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The firing party, consisting of a hundred rank-and-file with band, which was furnished by the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment preceded the cortege and fell in at the junction of Sewree and Parel roads, about a hundred yards off the cemetery gate. The funeral cortege left the St. George's Hospital at half past 4 o'clock and on reaching the Moon Mill on Sewree road—a point about three hundred yards off the gate of the cemetery—it made a halt for a few minutes. Here the cortege was joined by the firing party, which formed up in front of the hearse with arms reversed. The procession then marched at a slow pace towards the cemetery gate, the band playing the funeral march. Immediately behind the hearse were the chief mourners Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S., Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. T. Collie, I. M. S., Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, I.M.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry I.M.S.; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, I.M.S. Military medical students of the Grant Medical College followed and immediately behind them came up the nurses of the St. George's Hospital, the general assembly of mourners bringing up the rear. The whole staff of the St. George's Hospital attended. On arriving at the gate of the cemetary, the firing party and the band filed off right and left, through which the hearse passed to the gate. The coffin, on which were placed the deceased's sword, belt and helmet, was then removed from the hearse by a carrying party supplied by the Cheshire Regiment. Major L. F. Childe, I.M.S., Major T. E. Dyson, I.M.S.; Major C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S., and Captain F. E. Swinton, I.M.S. were pall-bearers. The coffin was made of highly polished teakwood, mounted with brass furniture and covered with Church Union Pall, on which was placed the Union Jack. At the gate of the cemetery the coffin was met by the Rev. H. F. Lord, who conducted the burial service. The coffin was then conveyed slowly to its last resting place, headed by the priest and followed by the vast assembly. At the graveside the Rev. H. F. Lord read the service in an impressive manner. The coffin was lowered into the grave and at the conclusion of the service, the firing party fired three volleys in the air, the pipers of the Cheshire Regiment sounding the "last post." After taking a last look at the grave, the assembly dispersed and the troops marched back to Colaba. Amongst those who had sent wreaths and crosses were :—Surgeon-General and Mrs W. Mc Conaghy, I. M. S., Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S., Mrs F. A. Reddie, Mr and Mrs Southwell Piper, Major and Mrs W. E. Jennings, Mr and Mrs Douglas Bennett, Mr and Mrs A. Sharp, Mrs and Miss Bland, Mr W. E. Walters, and also the Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officers of the Sir J. J. Hospital, the nursing staff of the St. George's Hospital, Steward and Accountant of the St George's Hospital and the Assistant Surgeons of the St George's Hospital.

Among those present at the funeral were: Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S.; Colonel G. D. N. Leake, R. A. M. C, P. M. O.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. and Mrs Barry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, I. M. S.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, I. M. S.; Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie; I. M. S. Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S.; Major H. S. Nelson, Commanding R. A, Colaba; Major and Mrs T. D. Dyson, I. M. S.; Major C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S; Major L. F. Childe, I. M. S, Major and Mrs W. E. Jennings; Major A. K. Leslie, B. V. A.; Major W. G. R. Cordue R. E.; Major C. E. Baynes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Major W. Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Commander; Rowsell, R. I. M, Commander Vale, R. I. M.; Captain F. E. Swinton, I. M. S.; Captain W. Jennings, Adjutant Royal Garrison Artillery; Captain J. H. R. Bond, R. A. M. C.; Captain G. Burrard, of 121st Pioneers, Captain A. J. L. Dyer of the Cheshire Regiment; Mr and Mrs F. A. Reddie; Captain J. Simpson, Senior Assistant Surgeon; Mr James MacDonald; Mr G. O. W. Dunn; Dr A. Powel; Dr A. Deane; Dr B. E. Ghaswalla; Dr N. H. Surveyor; Mr and Mrs Douglas Bennett; Mr and Mrs A. Sharp; Mr P. F. Fischer; Mr Edgar Faulkner; Mr P. Chrystal; Mr J. S. W. Milne; Mr Patterson Brown; Mr G. Claridge; Mr. and Mrs. Southwell Piper; Mrs and Miss Bland; Miss Millard; Mr and Mrs Valasto; Mr and Mrs T. Clarke; Mr R. Barlow; Mr E. N. Lambridouni; Dr R. Burds; Mr A. W. Wise; Mr J. Greig; Mr R. Kidd; Mr Weldon; Mr T. Cooke; Mr W. Smith; Lieutenant E. C. Griffin, R. A.; Lieutenant A. P. J. Langhorn, R. A.; Lieutenant W. B. Benton, R. A: Staff Surgeon Bell, R. N: Surgeon R. N. Rowney. Assistant Surgeon A. V. M. King; Assistant Surgeon N. P. Shemain; Assistant Surgeon F. H. D. Netcher, Assistant Surgeon V. E. Fernandes; Dr Shapurjee D. Bharucha; Mr J. B. Brown; Mr C. B. Smith; Mr Madhavrao Janardhan and others.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From May 13 to May 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

C. A. M. D. Moriarty, I. M. S. B
Lieut-Col. F. F. Perry I. M. S. B
Major W. H. E. Woodwright I. M. S. B
Capt. E. S. Peck I. M. S. B
Vet. Capt. G. K. Walker B
Mr. R. K. V. Arbuthnot B. Cov
Mr. A. Mellor B. Cov
Mr. W. R. Bright C. S. I. B. Cov
Mr. W. Chevis B. C
Mr. J. D. Cargill B. Cov
Mr. Sanders B. Cov
Mr. L. Birley B. Cov
Mr. C. F. O'Dowda B
Mr. A. B. Skinner B
Mr. D. M. Straight B
Mr. H. W. Evans B
Mr. I. M. Bostock B
Mr. H. O. Moore B
Mr. R. B. Smart B
Mr. C. W. C. Carson B
Mr. K. M. Kirkhope B
Mr. E. A. Fiske B
Mr. J. E. Fitts B
Mr. W. A. Galbreath B
Mr. A. Sullivan B
Mr. M. H. Beattie B
Mr. A. G. Cardew M. Cov
Mr. A. Butterworth M. C
Mr. A. C. S. West M
Mr. F. K. DeSouza Bo. Cov
Brig. Genl. F. H. Plowden
Brig. Genl. E. O. F. Hamilton C. B
Brig. Genl. F. Abbott I. A.
Col. Sir S. S. Jacob K. C. I. E., R. E
Lieut. Col. R. S. S. Davis I. M. S
Lieut. Col. J. Crimmin V. C, C. I. E., I. M. S
Major L. N. Younghusband 19 Lrs. Pune's Horse
Major A. F. Randolph
Major A. V. Hatch 2nd Ist G. R.
Major C. M. Cartwright 36 Jacob Horse
Capt. M. B. Pinchard I. M. S.
Capt. T. O. Marden, Cheshire R.
Capt. W. E. G. Lloyd 97 I.
Capt. T. H. Foulkes I. M. S.
Capt. A. H. D. Creagh 121 Prs
Capt. J. H. Dickson S. T. C
Lieut. E. A. Dees R. E.
Lieut. J. S. Hooker 12 I.
Second Lieut. V. G. McArthur Unattd List for I. A.
Second Lieut. C. O. Day Unattd List for I. A.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. I. A. L. Scott O'Connor B 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. C. S. James B. 15 days furl.
Mr. E. Grey B. 14 days extraordinary leave
Miss G. P. Ross B. 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. R. Morris M. Cov. 13 days furl.
Mr. H. E. Clerk M. 3 mo furl.
Lieut. Col. W. B. Piers 103 I. 20 days
Capt. A. W. Tuke I. M. S. 3 mo. M. C.
Capt. J. H. Dickson, S. T. C, till Aug. 10, 1904, on M. C.
Lieut. C. G. Hoare 39 C. I. H, 3 mo. M. C.
Lieut. G. B. Kidd, 123 I, 3 mo. M. C.
Lieut. A. N. White, 125 I, 2 mo. M. C.
Lieut. A. E. Mahon, 57 I. 3 mo. M. C.
Second Lieut. V. G. McArthur, Unattd. List, till Aug. 17, 1904, on M. C.
Engineer E. V. Tucker, R. I. M. 1 mo.

PERMITTED OF RETURN.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac B.
Mr. R. Morris M. Coy.
Mr. J. Miller Bo.
Lieut-Col. J. E. Fooks I. M. S.
Capt. G. K. Channer 3. G. E.
Lieut. J. D. Byrne R. G. A.
Lieut. J. P. May 102 Bo. Gdrs.
Lieut. J. H. Morgan I. A.
Lieut. C. W. Ramsay R. I. M.

The Japanese Army Medical Service, British surgeons say, is supremely efficient. It is doubtful, however, if that of the Russian Army is in any respect better than events have so far proved the ordinary branches of their army to be. It is to them, then, that we may look, if anywhere, says the "St. James's Gazette," for a repetition of the incident in which the Count do Grancy unwillingly played a leading part. The surgeons groped with horrible resistence about his wounded knee, and made incisions innumerable. Losing patience at last he asked them why they carved him so mercilessly. They must extract the bullet, they explained. "Then why the——didn't you say so before,' he exclaimed "I've got it in my pocket all the time."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MAY 20.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

Some of the papers in reporting the arrival of Lord Curzon make a terrible hash of the names of the people at Charing Cross Station, but you will find in the "Times" and the "St. James's Gazette" full and very accurate reports of the reception. It is nonsense talking of the brilliancy of the reception as an unrehearsed function. All Englishmen dress alike nowadays and with the exception of a few staid officials, and "young bloods" in frock coats and chimney pot hats—every one now goes about in very free and easy habiliments,—perhaps too free and easy. The ladies on the contrary are all overdressed, with the effect that at such casual assemblies as that of last Monday they present the appearance of a crowd of barmaids on an outing. The impression made on sober minded people is perhaps not exhilarating. A friend of mine is accustomed to say that the Universities and the country parsonages are now the last refuge of "culture" in this country, and that nothing can be more vulgar and offensive than the fashions in dress and the manners of our "upper classes" as represented by the "smart set" of upstart millionaires, and the money-made peerage. What was really noteworthy and most gratifying about the welcome to Lord Curzon was the unfeigned cordiality and intimacy of it, and the obvious pleasure it gave Lord and Lady Curzon. Lord Curzon went round, or rather "about and about" to every one present, warmly shaking each one by the hand, and exchanging with all of them a few words of kindly thanks. He was particularly cordial to the India Office notabilities present, such as Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir John Edge, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir John Gordon, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Antony MacDonnell and to former members of the office such as Lord George Hamilton, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood and Sir William Bisset; while of celebrities connected with Bombay, the ex-Viceroy was marked in his attention to the Aga Khan, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., and Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P. Quite a quarter of an hour passed in this way, when, just as Lord and Lady Curzon were about to leave for Carlton House, Lord Knollys suddenly appeared on the scene, and carried them off to Buckingham Palace. Lord Roberts arrived barely in time to salute his Lordship. Everyone was struck by the robust and healthy appearance presented by Lord Curzon and he moved about among the crowd of his friends with the alertness of an athlete in splendid training, and the unconsciousness of self of an ingenuous school boy. In some quarters doubts are expressed as to the likelihood of Lord Curzon returning to again take up the Viceroyalty in India, but I fancy they rest upon no real foundation.

On landing at Dover where, as well as at his future home Walmer, he was also most cordially received, he said to a newspaper representative "I have just come home for a holiday; that's the secret of the whole business. I'm not going to write a book and I'm not quite sure when I am going back." Evidently at Buckingham Palace they think that Lord Curzon is still Viceroy of India, he is so described in the Court Circular in connection with his visit to their Majesties immediately on arriving in town. For such a blunder there is no excuse. Editors of ha'penny papers but not the compiler of Court news might be forgiven for not knowing that by the law of the land Lord Curzon ceased "ipso facto" to be Viceroy on quitting Indian territory.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The debate on Mr. Black's fiscal motion on Wednesday was short and sharp; but leaves the situation practically unchanged. If the Free Fooders had as I believe some of them, had an expectation of snatching a victory they have been disappointed. The Opposition notwithstanding, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's elaborate and unconvincing excuses at Manchester are evidently no match in strategy for Mr. Balfour. Mr. Black's motion was couched in the following terms :—"That this House believing that the protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the Empire, welcomes the declarations

maliciously asked if he were to understand that in the meanwhile British subjects from India are deprived of their rights in the Transvaal in the matter of trading. "I am not aware of that," was the answer. "On the contrary the test case brought by the Indian subjects in the courts of the Transvaal has been decided in their favour and so far as that is concerned their rights have been asserted and established." No doubt "so far as that is concerned"; but how far is that? From what we know of the South African attitude on this question we may be quite sure that the decision of the Supreme Court will be evaded if possible, and Sir Muncherjee will do well to keep a sharp look out.

INDIA AS THE EMPIRE'S GREATEST COMMERCIAL ASSET.

At a Meeting of the East India Association held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday, an able paper was read by Mr. Frank Birdwood on "The Empire's Greatest Commercial Asset" Mr. E. Cable of Calcutta presided and the select audience included the Aga Khan, Lord Reay, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P. The lecturer's father (Sir George Birdwood) and others practically interested in the economic development of India. Briefly stated, Mr. Birdwood's proposal was for the formation of several companies organised for the simultaneous development of New Indian Agricultural productions on the same scale that railways have been developed in India. He did not say that they would be chartered companies, but he implied that they should be in some degree responsible to the shareholders before Government, and hinted that a minimum dividend should be guaranteed. What he insisted on in plain terms was that the Government of India should now set about the systematic and wholesale exploitation of the reproductive resources of India as their foremost administrative duty. Now was the time to begin when the power of Russia stood crippled for at least a generation, and the bogey of Russian omnipotence had been laid for ever. The Japanese had shown what the people of India could do under imaginative and courageous and strenuous European leading. One of the speakers in the discussion was the Aga Khan who attempted some answer to Lord Curzon's famous inquiry why does not capital flow to India and what are the impediments. The speaker seemed to think that the principal impediment is the nervousness of British capitalists. Somehow or other they are not sure that the Pax Britannica will be maintained. Of course the Aga Khan had no difficulty in showing that all such fears were groundless and he properly pointed out that there is far less fear of disturbance in India where another Mutiny is out of the question and where the Army affords protection from exterior attack, than in the South American Republic, to which English investors so freely lend their money. The discussion was adjourned.

A COLD WEATHER TOUR IN INDIA.

"We were passing by the door of the Victoria Theatre—it was just half-price time and the beggary and rascality of London were pouring in to their low amusement from the neighbouring gin palaces and thieves' cellars. A herd of ragged boys, vomiting forth slang, filth and blasphemy, pushed past us compelling us to take good care of our pockets!" This with more to the same effect was Charles Kingsley's picture in "Alton Locke" of the old "Vic" now happily converted into a People's Palace—where, to a large and thoroughly well-behaved audience of poor people Mr. Herbert Birdwood lectured on Tuesday night on "A Cold Weather Tour in India." Another old Bombayite, Mr. Samuel Digby, presided and in introducing Mr. Birdwood said that the lecturer was not a globe-trotter or cold-weather tourist. He was a distinguished member of the great Indian Civil Service of which they were all so proud and the achievements of which ought not to be forgotten at a time when the Press was eulogising Lord Curzon for the ability, courage and energy with which he had ruled India for five years or more. Mr. Birdwood had borne the burden and heat of the day in India not for five but for 35 years, and he was always ready to enlighten his stay-at-home countrymen about our greatest dependency. The lecture which was appropriately of quite an informal character, was illustrated by an excellent series of lime light slides of photographs depicting Indian scenes, people, architecture, trees, animals, etc. A large forest thrown on the screen and the route of the proposed tour was shewn thereon, occasion being taken at the same time to say a few words on a subject of general interest, the climate of India and the dependence of its rainfalls, partly on the action of the Sun's heat on the great treeless table land of Tibet and partly on the effect of the forest growth on the Mountain ranges of India. Some remarks on the Indian Educational System, on the regular and efficient administration of justice, on local self government, and on the improvement of communications by land and sea under British Rule, were suggested by photographs of the Bombay University, the High Court Buildings, the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay and some shipping in Karachi Harbour. Some account was also given of the first epidemic of plague in Bombay, and of the strenuous efforts of the Municipal Commissioner, Health Officers and other Officers of the Bombay Municipality and of General Sir William Gatacre's Committee to stamp it out. Views in the Karachi Garden and of the animals there and elsewhere, the oryx, the ibex, the pelicans, the crocodiles of Mango Pir, the Sind camels and of a sagacious elephant piling timber at Rangoon and of many noble Indian trees gave the opportunity for instructive remarks on the flora and fauna of the country. One of the pictures showed a collection of fruit, and a man in the pit respectfully called out "Will you give me one of those mangoes, Sir?" He was apparently an old soldier and evidently wished his fellows to know that his knowledge of the British Empire was not confined to the neighbourhood of the New Cut. Some striking views of tombs, mosques, temples, and of the glorious scenery of Cashmere greatly interested Mr. Birdwood's humble hearers, but perhaps the pictures which excited the largest amount of enthusiasm were those of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi with its memorable and soul-stirring associations, the Hall of Audience in the Fort of Delhi, the march of our troops through rugged hill tracts in the Tirah, the British Resident at Chitral and a group of most cheerful-looking Tibetans. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Birdwood the Chairman said that a great statesman had observed some 40 years ago that all we could do for India in this country was to send out just and able men to govern her. In these days that would hardly be considered a sufficent description of England's duty to India. Still it was of course as important now as then that the rulers of India should be just and able. Mr. Birdwood was both, and he was also one of that numerous body of English officials who were not only respected but loved by those whom they so faithfully served.

EDWARD HOPE PERCIVAL.

I regret to announce that Mr. E. H. Percival formerly an honoured member of the Bombay Civil Service and a universal favourite, died whilst travelling at Molendo in Peru last week, the cause of death being pneumonia. The last accounts received of him by his friends in England were quite satisfactory. He was accompanied by Mrs. Percival and his daughters and their intention was to return shortly to England by Valparaiso, Panama and Jamaica. He leaves four sons of whom one is at present Under-Secretary in the Bombay Judicial and Political Departments and another a Judge in Egypt. One who knew the deceased writes to me:—"Percival was one of the last of the old Haileybury men and an excellent type of the Civilians who went to India from that college. He was a man of good physique, a capital rider and sportsman, of fine character, honest, true and straightforward, a man of sound common sense and of sterling worth whether regarded as a public servant charged with responsible adminitrative duties of a high order in a native state—his work at Bhavnagar will be that by which he will be longest remembered—or in any private capacity. He was in sincere sympathy with the Princes and people of Kathiawar and succeeded in winning their respect, confidence and affections in a remarkable manner. He left the service in 1878 owing it was said at the time to his not getting on well with the then Governor Sir Richard Temple, and he had since resided in Gloucestershire where he took an active part in local affairs. He was a neighbour of his first wife's brother, Sir William Wedderburn, and like him was a Liberal though, I fancy, of not quite so pronounced a type.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

The Parsee Colony in London has been plunged into grief by the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. J. N. Tata at Bad Nauheim yesterday morning. The full particulars of the melancholy event have not yet reached me but I understand that his son Dorabjee and his cousin Rutanjee were both with him. It has been decided to bring the remains to England for interment in the Zoroastrian God's Acre at Brookwood and the arrangements are being made by his old friend Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P. The sorrow felt by Mr. Tata's co-religionists is shared by the many Englishmen who enjoyed his friendship and admired his excellent qualities of head and heart. It is felt by all who knew him that not only the community of which he was such a prominent and worthy member but Bombay as a whole and indeed India generally has suffered a great loss. His death is doubly unfortunate occurring at a moment when India seems to be about to enter on an era of commercial development in which it was anticipated he would take a leading part.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Raja of Rajpipla seems to be enjoying his visit to London where he is being welcomed with the heartiness which is always extended to His Majesty's feudatories. Yesterday accompanied by Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E, his Highness visited Buckingham Palace to write his name in the King's Book afterwards visiting for a similar purpose Marlborough House and Clarence House. Subsequently he called upon Earl Roberts, the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Lionel Ashburner.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins has brought his brief visit to a close and left yesterday for Bombay. At Victoria Station a number of his friends assembled to see him off including the Raja of Rajpipla, the Earl of Norbury, Sir Henry Prinsep, Major Comfort, Dr. John Pollen and Mr. Jayakar.

There will always be grumblers. I hear that the selection of Lord Curzon to preside at the annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service has not given universal satisfaction. One can understand, for example that Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Sneaton and Mr. O'Donnell would have preferred a different chairman.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The final general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1903 04. issued by the statistical department of the Government of India, states:—

This season has been exceptionally favourable for wheat and the good crop of last year has been exceeded by 20 per cent in area and 21 per cent in yield; yet with an addition of more than 4 1-2 million acres, the harvested area is still below the level of the early nineties that is before 1895 96, when began the series of bad seasons that so sorely afflicted the central and western regions of India. But in the principal wheat growing tracts of Northern India, where the crop is most prolific and from which the supplies for export are so largely drawn, the area is the largest on record, the excess over the highest other year being 975,000 acres in the United Provinces and 360,000 acres in the Punjab where cultivation has extended on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals. In the matter of yield, moreover this crop stands pre-eminent, and the total of 9 390 000 tons, is 1,000,000 tons more than the large crop of 1902-03. In the United Provinces the season was not quite so good and in Bengal about the same as last year, but in the Punjab and in the North-West Frontier the copious rain in March was highly beneficial and an exceptionally good harvest resulted. These same rains, however, which extended into the Central Provinces and Berar came too late to benefit the earlier crop of those regions which had suffered somewhat from want of moisture, but on the contrary did considerable damage, so that the very favourable anticipations formed earlier in the season were not fully realised. The crop has been least successful in Bombay but fortunately the unfavourrble conditions were most prevalent where the area under wheat is not important and Sind has had an extremely good crop. In all the other territories also there has been a favourable harvest. The outturn in Berar appears to have been understimated, as 1811b to the acre is an extremely low yield for the declared condition of the crop. A very low rate, 1991b to the acre, has also been returned by Hyderabad. The exports during the last five years have been:

	Tons
1899-19 0	4 52 4
1900-01	2,201
1901-02...	305,191
1 02 03...	514,647
1903 04...	1,995,761

Prices are everywhere lower at present than they have been since 1899. The following figures represent the quantities (in sers) sold for a rupee in the first half of the months mentioned:

	Panjab	United Provinces	Central Provinces	Bombay
March 1900... ..	11·81	14·31	9·45	7·2
,, 1901... ..	11·23	10·5	8·7	8 18
,, 1902	15·6	14·31	12·75	8·19
,, 1903....	15·01	14·75	13·83	10·14
,, 1904....	15·5	15·57	14·76	13·21
April ,, ...	17·51	15·37	15·62	13·51

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The final general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1903-04 states:—

The predictions of the second forecast issued on the 10th March regarding the large acreage and generally favourable conditions of the crop of winter oilseeds have been fully confirmed. For all oilseeds the increase compared with 1902-03 which was on the whole a favourable year, is 18·5 per cent in acreage and 22·5 per cent in yield. Separately the growth of acreage is 35·7 per cent for linseed, and 5·5 per cent for rape seed and mustard, with an addition to the yield of 25·0 and 20·5 per cent respectively. The same feature which appears in the case of wheat is very noticeable in respect of linseed for notwithstanding the large additions of recent years the acreage and also the yield are below the levels prevailing before the devastation of the Central and Western regions by a cycle of bad seasons. The effect is much less apparent in the case of rapeseed which is chiefly grown in Bengal and the northern India. The area under linseed in the United Provinces is unusually large, but owing to excess of moisture the crop was sown late and is expected to yield only 80 per cent of the normal. Bengal has a good average crop somewhat better than last year and the Central Provinces with a rapidly expanding area has a crop nearly 82 per cent better than 1902-03. The increase in Hyderabad is only apparent of it is caused by including jagirs which did not appear in previous years, but in Bombay the yield is nearly double that of last year. The improvement in rapeseed is chiefly due to the bumper crop in the Punjab which has been exceeded only in the phenomenal year 1900-01. Assam has a goodaverage crop of mustard, and Bengal which has estimated for a 90 per cent crop an area nearly 3 per cent larger than last year, though somewhat below the average accounts for 58 per cent of the total production. The estimates for this provinces are, however decidedly conjectural. Sind owing to favourable inundation has a remarkably good crop, nearly three times as great as last year and double the average.

In the foregoing remarks no account has been taken of the mixed crop of the United Provinces. This is grown as a small admixture with other crops over a very extensive area averaging about four million acres for linseeds and 8 1-2 million acres for rapeseed. Only very rough estimates can therefore be made of the net acreage and production, and the figures given are highly conjectural. The estimate of 105,000 tons for linseed is greater than the unmixed crop of any province, except Bengal and the United Provinces, and the astonishing figure of 512 000 tons for rapeseed is equal to 80 per cent of the unmixed crop for all the reporting provinces combined. Yet all but a small fraction of the production is consumed locally.

The prices of both linseed and rapeseed have fallen to the lowest levels known in recent year. The figures below are the quotations about the middle of May and at the same period in the four preceding years:

	Linseed, Calcutta (per maund) Rs. a. p.	Linseed, Bombay (per cwt) Rs. a. p.	Rapeseed, Bombay (per cwt) Rs. a. p.	Rapeseed, Karachi (per candy) Rs. a. p.
1900	7 2 —	10 2 —	8 2 —	43 8 —
1901	6 8 6	9 15 —	7 9 —	37 — —
1902	7 4 —	10 4 —	7 — —	35 8 —
1903	5 — 6	7 5 6	6 1 —	32 — —
1904	3 10 —	5 5 —	5 6 9	27 — —

The quantity exported for foreign countries during each of the last five years has been (in tons);

	Linseed	Rapeseed
1899-1900	561,755	110,449
1900-01	253, 09	16,1 9
1901-02	366,313	506,45
1902-03	3 6 409	116,3 6
1903-04	430,818	217,150

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THIBET.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday May 17, Earl Spencer called attention to recent events in Thibet, and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs whether he had any information to give to the House. It was not quite a month since they had had a debate of some length on this important subject; but since then some grave, and he might almost say disastrous events had taken place which impelled him to ask for further information before the holidays. Recent events strengthened their belief that the views expressed on that side of the House as to the policy which led to this mission were right. He should not however refer to the points then raised. He was afraid that from the very first it was impossible to expect that this mission would continue to be a peaceful one. He understood now that time after time there had been serious conflicts, in which happily we had not incurred any great loss, but in which the unfortunate Thibetans had suffered very seriously. There had been, he feared, greater complications. The mission had been again attacked and our troops the escort of this peaceful mission had been obliged to clear the villages round in self-defence, and very serious fighting had taken place. The noble earl referred to what he called the several stages of this subject—Oct 6, when there was a question of advancing to Gyantse; Nov. 6, when the advance was sanctioned under very special conditions: April 13, when the Prime Minister declared that he contemplated no such unhappy contingency as a permanent occupation of Thibet; and the subsequent debate in their lordships House, when the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made a similar declaration of policy—and asked whether the policy enunciated on those occasions was the Government policy of to-day. He would like to hear what the noble marquess had to say as to the policy which was hereafter to guide us in reference to this subject. That was a matter of the utmost importance in view of similar occurrences in India in years gone by which had led to serious disaster. He accepted in full what the noble marquess had stated on a previous occasion with reference to Russia, and would not now further refer to that phase of the matter. But he should like to know what our relations were with China: whether we were in close touch with the Chinese Government at Pekin; whether they were helping us to settle this difficulty, and whether any attempt had been made by the Amban to try to influence the Thibetans and prevent these attacks upon us. He hoped the Government would be able to give the House information, both with regard to the position of the mission, at this moment and to the future policy they intended to carry out.

The Earl of Hardwicke, having recapitulated the events which led up to the advance of the mission to Gyantse, said the hostility that had been shown towards the mission by the authorities at Lhassa did not prove that the policy of his Majesty's Government was wrong, but rather that they had a danger to face, and made it more easy for the public in this country to realise that danger. The noble earl had tried to show that the policy of his Majesty's Government, as declared by the noble marquess and by the Prime Minister in another place, had undergone a sudden change in the decision that had been taken to allow the mission to advance as far as Lhassa if within a reasonable time Thibetan emissaries did not arrive at Gyangtse. So far as he was aware, nothing had been said by any member of the Government which debarred the mission from going to Lhassa if all their efforts to negotiate at Gyangtse failed. (Hear, hear.) The Government had clearly declared their view that it was not desirable permanently to occupy Thibet or permanently to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. But it was necessary to point out that circumstances had changed during the last few days. We were no longer in Thibet on a peaceable mission; we were at the present moment a war with Thibet; and until we had by force of arms vindicated our position and shown the Thibetans that we were not to be trifled with the Government ought not to be called upon by noble lord opposite to give any definite pledge as to what form the settlement would take when hostilities were concluded. It was very difficult for any member of his Majesty's Government to explain the exact position of the Chinese Amban. He was still at Lhassa, and had declared that he was doing his best to get transport, and would come to Gyantse at the earliest possible moment. But they had to face the fact that he never arrived, and that some servants of a Chinese official had been brutally murdered. They were the servants of Capt. Parr, who was in the employ of the Chinese as a Customs officer, and was believed under the orders of the Chinese Amban. With regard to the question as to Chinese co-operation, which was also difficult to answer, he thought he was correct in stating that the Chinese were anxious that we should come to a settlement with the Thibetans. They recognised that the Thibetans had given us grave cause for dissatisfaction, and that unless we were able to persuade the Thibetans to allow the Chinese representative to come to Gyantse to discuss matters with us we should be justified in advancing to Lhassa to conduct the negotiations there.

Lord Tweedmouth said the noble lord had endeavoured to turn the questions of his noble friend by starting fresh points and asking what was their view of the policy of the Government. They found fault with the Government for having embarked on this mission without having fully realised what the mission was certain to lead to. Was it worth while, for the sake of the advantages that might be gained, to run the grave risks which such a mission involved? It seemed to him that the chances of difficulty and danger were far greater than the possibility of benefit either to India or to Great Britain. He recognised the difficulties of the situation whichever way they turned. If they retired, the dangers as well as the difficulties were patent to the most casual observer; but if they advanced to Lhassa and found the Lama was not there at all, were they going to follow him? A great deal more explanation was required than the Under Secretary had given. How far, too, had the Government received the support of the Chinese Government from Pekin or elsewhere? And how did China look upon these warlike operations within the territory of its vassal? If the Government called for the support of men of all parties to get them out of this trouble, the least they could do was to take the country into their confidence and tell them exactly the position and policy they meant to pursue.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: The noble lord who has has just sat down has attacked Col. Younghusband's mission from its first inception, and not for the first time we have had it suggested that the causes which led to the despatch of that mission were causes so trivial and insignificant that we might well have declined to take notice of them. Well, no doubt, if you take them one by one they are small matters; but it is the cumulative effect of those acts of insolent aggression that the Government of India has had to take into consideration. I do not think it is just to the Government of India to suggest that they dealt in a precipitate or vindictive manner with the aggressive conduct of the Thibetans. On the contrary, the Government of India showed itself extremely long—(cheers)—and it was not until its patience had been tried to breaking point that it was determined to take some measures to vindicate our authority on the Thibetan frontier. So far from failing to realise the seriousness of the task which lay before us, it was because we realised that Col. Younghusband's mission was a service of danger and might involve us in collision with Thibet that we sent with Col. Younghusband that considerable escort, the presence of which was so much criticised by noble lords opposite as inconsistent with the peaceful character of the mission. But for the presence of that considerable scort the mission would undoubtedly be at this moment in a position of danger which I hope I may say it actually is not. The suggestion appears to be that we should turn our face to the smiter and allow the Government of India to be absolutely contemned. In regard to our relations with China in connection with Thibet let me repeat again that from the first we have done our utmost to secure the co-operation and concurrence of China: and we certainly did secure the concurrence of China before the earliest steps were taken. And at this moment, so far as professions go, China is doing what she can to bring the Thibetans to reason. It is with that object the Amban has been sent to Lhassa. It is the presence of the Amban which is the outward and visible sign of such power as China has. If the Amban has not arrived at Lhassa until after interminable delays and wanderings in remote regions, if at this moment he is at Lhassa desiring to come down and negotiate with Col. Younghusband and unable to do so because the Thibetans steal his transport from him—all that is evidence which proves conclusively how impotent the Chinese Government is to control the action of the Thibetans and how little we can rely upon their aid in extricating us from the position in which we now find ourselves. We are in constant communication with the Chinese Government. We have give them every opportunity of assisting us, through diplomatic channels: but I am afraid that the measure of their ability to assist us is the power of the Amban, who, as we all know, is more or less a prisoner at Lhassa. I take it the leader of the Opposition has brought this subject on because he desires to elicit once more from us a declaration of our Thibetan policy, not in setting up the mission, but so far as the future is concerned. As the representative of the India Office has said our policy remains the same. I venture to suggest it is not likely that when his Majesty's Government have deliberately adopted and announced a policy they should be driven from it merely because their mission has been attacked by a lot of ragged barbarians in a remote region on a joining the Indian frontier. We do not so light y as that abandon the policy we have arrived at. With regard to the advance to Lhassa, the noble earl suggested that in itself denoted a change in policy. I express the contrary opinion. It seems to me that whether at Gyantse or at Lhassa, the policy remains the same policy—the policy of obtaining a satisfactory settlement from the Thibetans and reparation for the injuries they have done to us. (Cheers.) So far as we are able to reassure the noble earl by telling him that our policy remains what it was, I am very glad to give him that reassurance: but, of course, so far as the operations now in progress are concerned, we must reserve to ourselves a certain amount of discretion in carrying them to a conclusion which will be honourable and satisfactory to ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 13, Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: What has been the cost already incurred by the Thibetan mission; what is the estimated cost of the advance to Lhassa and what number of troops is propos ed to be employed.

Mr. Brodrick: I am awaiting from India a statement of the cost already incurred and estimates of the future expenditure. The reinforcements proposed by the Government of India, with a view to the possible advance to Lhassa, consist of four companies British infantry four companies Native infantry two 10 pounders Royal Art., two seven pounder mule guns, and one mule corps.

THE CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

On Monday, May 16th, Mr. McCrae asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could now state if the annual instalments of over 300 000lb. receivable in respect of the Chinese war indemnity would, after the private claims of British subjects had been satisfied, be applied to the reduction of debt according to the terms of the undertaking of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Austen Chamberlain): The instalment receivable from China at the end of next month is expected to suffice for paying off the balance of the private claims. The remaining instalments will be applicable to the discharge of the British Government claim and of certain claims in respect of damage to the Northern railway which were included in the Government claim. It has not yet been settled in what manner the railway claims are to be liquidated. Pending settlement on that matter, it would be premature to propose to Parliament to decide as to the ultimate application of the receipts.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government would wait to give final sanction to the advance on Lhassa till the Chinese Amban had arrived at Gyantse and the report of his dealing with our Commissioners had been published.

Mr. Flynn asked the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the despatch dated Nov. 6, 1903, sent to the Viceroy of India the contemplated armed expedition to Lhassa would be delayed until the House had an opportunity of deciding on the propriety of taking such action.

Mr. Brodrick: As I stated in this House on the 12th inst., the advance on Lhassa has been actually sanctioned unless, within a period to be fixed by the Government of India, the Chinese Amban arrives at Gyantse accompanied by a competent Thibetan negotiator. If this condition is not fulfilled the advance will take place without any further sanction.

Mr. Trevelyan asked who among the Indian Government would sanction the advance in Lord Curzon's absence.

Mr. Brodrick said that the government of India devolved on the next senior officer—namely Lord Ampthill. The Government had not yet been informed what the period fixed by the Government of India was.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the effective fighting strength of the expedition now at Gyantse, with the numbsr of guns, rifles, ammunition; for how long was it provisioned whether the supplies were available in the country; what was the length of the communication the strength of the forces on them; and what was the nearest British force available should the expedition need relief.

Mr. Brodrick: The hon. member asks a series of question calculated to elicit information which I think he will realise it would not be in the public interest to give. General Macdonald informed us on the 14th inst. that the mission is safe at Gyangtse. His Majesty's Government have sanctioned the despatch of any reinforcements which the Indian Government may consider necessary for the safety of the mission and its communications.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the period fixed before which the Thibetan expedition would proceed to Lhassa; where was the Chinese Amban to whom notice was to be given how it was proposed to communicate with him, and what was the character of the Chinese suzerainty in Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not yet been informed by the Government of India of the date they will name in the communication to be sent to the Chinese Amban for the advance of the mission in the event of the Thibetan Government failing to send competent negotiators to Gyantse. The Chinese Amban is not reported to have left Lhassa. The communication will, I presume, be sent to him there in the same manner as previous letters to him. The character of the Chinese suzerainty in Thibet is shown in Prince Ching's Note of Dec. 5, 1902, explaining the instructions sent by the Chinese Government to the Amban at Lhassa. It is printed at page 147 of the Thibet Blue Book.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will lay upon the table a copy of Lord Kitchener's recent memorandum concerning the organisation of the Army in India and particularly that portion relating to the duty of every European to serve in the Volunteer force.

Mr. Brodrick: I will lay a copy of the memorandum on the table.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will be in a position to state at an early date the estimated increased annual cost of the Indian police service involved in the adoption of the recommendation of the Police Commission now under the consideration of the Council of India.

Mr. Brodrick: As I have already stated on more than one occasion in reply to questions in this House I am unable to make any statement in regard to the measures to be taken upon the recommendations of the Police Commission until I receive an opinion upon them of the Government of India under whose consideration (and not that of the Council of India) they now are. I have urged expedition in dealing with the report of the Commission but I cannot say when I shall receive the view of the Government of India upon it.

THE EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the numbers, officers and men, of that portion of the British Army consisting of the European troops on the establishment strength of his Majesty's forces in India for the current financial year: and what is the estimated cost of these troops as paid for out of Indian revenues.

Mr. Brodrick: The strength of the European forces in India is about 74,000. The Indian military estimates are not prepared so as to show separately the cost of the European and native troops! but the charge for pay and allowances to the European force is £3 290 333.; and the net charges payable by India in this country in respect of that force amount approximately to £1,600 000.

THE LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS, INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

On Tuesday, May 17, Sir Carne Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the list of general officers for the Indian Establishment is made up; and, if not, when the vacancies will be filled.

Mr. Brodrick: There is an establishment of generals for the Indian Army which is at present full. Under the Royal Warrant, except during a period of war, the maximum number of lieutenant-generals is five and of major-generals 22. The actual number is governed by the number of promotions to these ranks necessary to fill appointments by selection or as a reward for distinguished service.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will state whether his Majesty's Government has any control over the Chartered Company of British North Borneo: whether he is aware that on December 30 last certain officers of the company, including a magistrate, visited the estate of Mr. J. C. Robertson at Mempakul, for the alleged purpose of capturing runaway Chinese coolies, and that the party fired upon and wounded one of Mr. Robertson's workmen named Li Min; that Mr. Robertson, on December 31, represented the facts to the magistrate, who replied that if he found anyone spreading such rumours he would have him severely punished; that Mr. Robertson represented the facts in a letter, dated February 4 last, addressed to the High Commissioner at Singapore, who forwarded a copy of Mr Robertson's complaint to the Acting Governor of British North Borneo; and that Li Min has been arrested by the British North Borneo authorities and put in goal: and, if so, whether the Foreign Office will take steps to have Li Min released, if he is still in custody, and compensated for his injuries, arrest, and detention

Earl Percy: The control exercisable by his Majesty's Government over the British North Borneo Company is defined in the company's charter of Nov 8,1881 to which I would refer the honourable member. Article 10 of the charter deals with the treatment of the inhabitants of the territory generally. His Majesty's Government have had no report with regard to the case referred to but will at once communicate with the High Commissioner for the Straits Settlements on the matter.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

On Wednesday, May 18,—Mr. Lambert asked whether, as the House was debarred from discussing the Thibetan Question on the motion for the adjournment for Whitsuntide, the Prime Minister would give an opportunity for discussing the new development.

Mr. Balfour: There is no new development that I am aware of nor can I make any promise with regard to a day. No doubt, should the necessity for a debate arise an opportunity will be found for it.

LORD KITCHENER'S MEMORANDUM.

On Thursday May 19.—Sir Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If the recent Memorandum of Lord Kitchener upon the Army in India and the Volunteer Force in India can be issued for the information of members.

Mr. Brodrick: I will lay on the table copies of Lord Kitchener's memorandum on the Indian Army if my hon. friend will move for them. I am not aware of any memorandum by Lord Kitchener upon the Volunteer Force in India but I have seen a report of a speech in which he urged Europeans in India to join in the Volunteer movement.

Subsequently Sir Howard Vincent moved for the memorandum and the motion was agreed to.

The following motions were also agreed to:—

Sir H. Fowler.—Address for copy of the correspondence between the India Office and the Colonial Office with reference to the British Guiana Ordinance 1891.

Address for return of Indian Financial Statement for 1904-1905, and of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General thereon.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Mr. Flynn asked the Secretary for India whether China, as the suzerain Power, has yet officially intimated its assent to the proposed armed expedition to Lhassa; and, if so, on what date and through what official channel was such assent conveyed to the Indian Government?

Earl Percy replied that it had not been considered necessary to make a formal communication to the Chinese Government on the subject of the intended advance to Lhassa.

Mr. Flynn: Is it not a fact that the Chinese Government, though they sanctioned an advance to the frontier, have not yet sanctioned the advance of an armed expedition to Lhassa?

Earl Percy: We have not received any communication from the Chinese Government on that subject. The hon. member will see from the Blue Book that the Chinese Government formally notified their assent to the holding of a conference at Yatung.

Mr. Flynn: But has the Chinese Government notified its official sanction to the expedition to Lhassa? (Nationalist cheers.)

Earl Percy: I have said that we received no communication whatever on that subject.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that in the matter of an application to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal of a British Indian resident for an order to compel the local authorities to grant a trading license the Government there offered opposition citing in support of their contention a decision of the old Boer Court, against which the Colonial Office itself had protested at the time that the Supreme Court did not regard that decision as binding and gave judgment in favour of the applicant; whether the action of the local Government in this case has been approved by the Colonial Office; and if not, would he ask the local Government to explain why they were having recourse now to old Boer decisions and legislation to which the Colonial Office had formerly objected in matters concerning British Indian residents.

Mr. Lyttelton: The position is as my hon. friend states, except that no protest was, so far as I am aware, made against the decision of the High Court of the late South African Republic by the Colonial Office. I am informed that the Supreme Court of the Transvaal has given judgment in a test case brought on behalf of the British Indian traders to compel the Government to issue trading licenses, and that the Court gave judgment in favour of the applicant, refusing to be bound in the matter by the decision above mentioned of the High Court of the late South African Republic. The action of the local Government in having their position argued on the basis of the existing law and its interpretation by the late Supreme Court was not referred for approval by the Colonial Office, and I do not see what other course they could have followed. The attitude of the local Government and the reasons for it were made clear by the despatch from Lord Milner of May 11, published in C D, 1864. The position to be taken up by his Majesty's Government in the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Colonial Office and the India Office, and the judgment of the Supreme Court will now be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision on this difficult subject.

Mr. T. G. Bowles: Then, I understand that British subjects from India are in the meanwhile deprived of their rights in the Transvaal in the matter of trading?

Mr. Lyttelton: I am not aware of that. On the contrary, the test case brought by the Indian subjects in the courts of the Transvaal has been decided in their favour, and so far as that is concerned their rights have been asserted and established.

BRITISH RESIDENTS AT NEU-CHWANG.

In the course of the discussion on the holiday motion, Earl Percy said he had been asked to make some statements as to the measures the Government had taken for the protection of British residents at Neu-chwang. That was a portion of China which both belligerents had declined to recognise as a neutralised area. The Government withdrew the gunboat some time ago, because she would have been in great danger in the event of an attack upon that place but they had now sent her to another port just west of Shan-hai-kwan, where she would be ready in the event of any emergency. He might add that the Government had received as late as May 15 an intimation from the British Consul at Neu chwang that he did not entertain any apprehensions of danger to the lives or property of residents there, and that there were practically no brigands in the neighbourhood, that the Russian civil administrator had undertaken to do all in his power to secure protection for life and property there. As to the railway concessions in China there was no danger, under the form of contract entered into with the Chinese Government, of their lapsing; but he did not know that he regarded it as an entirely satisfactory fact that no steps had been taken by the British-China Corporation to commence work on the construction of these railways. He thought it was also fair to the Chinese Government, which had granted these concessions, to the British Government, which had applied for them, or to the British community in China, that no advance should have been made towards putting China in possession of railway facilities. But the British-China Corporation had assured the Government that in the present condition of the money market it was impossible to float the loan, and that was an eventuality provided for under the contract. As regard the commercial treaties that had been signed with China by Japan and the United States, there was no necessity for the British Government to enter into negotiations with either of these countries for the right to share the concessions which had been made, because we should obtain all those advantages under the most-favoured nation clause of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the two points in the Official Secrets Bill which were objected to by three of the members to the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. Brodrick: I would refer the honourable member to the report of the Select Committee, which he will find in the 'Gazette of India' for Feb. 6 last. A copy of the 'Gazette' is in the library of the House.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India whether he is now in a position to say when the Report on the Police of India will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to add to the answers I gave to the hon. member for West Denbighshire on April 20 and the hon. Member for Hull (Central Division) on the 21st inst.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—On second reading of Indian Councils Bill, to move, that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

Capt. Balfour.—Asiatic Indentured Labour (Rhodesia).—To call attention to the question of the importation and employment of Asiatic Indentured Labour into Rhodesia; and to move, That, in the opinion of this House, any Ordinance, and all regulations connected therewith should be submitted to this House for consideration and approval before being put into operation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20TH MAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 20th May. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Gordon, Lieut B G
Monro, Mr
Mrs Knight's nurse (Mrs Mata)

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Xavier Pepa Dr F F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cosserat Mr L W
Hanning Major C
Waller, Lieut R H
Fitzwilliam, Mr
Eliot, Lieut M
Stewart, Mr T
Hasan, Mr S
Strangman, Mr, Mrs
Eastmead, Captain C E
Nurse, and 2 infants
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence
Pipon, Lieut R N
Irigoin Mr H
Stone, Captain L S T
Batty, Hon Mr Justice
Robertson, Glasgow, Mr
Minniken, Mr G G
Forrest, Mr Geo

FROM BRINDISI.

Santos, Eldas Mr
Vaidya, Mr V P
Robertson, Mr J L

FROM ADEN.

Asst Mail Officer
Pestonjee, Mr R
15 P O Sorters
Stillwell, Mr A H
13 P O Packers
Rind, Lieut G B A
Austin, Mr I M C

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

NIU-CHWANG OCCUPIED.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF COASTLINE BOMBARDED.

RUSSIANS "BEWILDERED."

PARIS, Thursday, May 19.

THE "Matin" this morning publishes

provisions save what they have obtained by foraging and these will soon be exhausted.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE SECRET OR RUSSIA'S INACTIVITY.

Since the opening of the great Trans-Siberian Railway that giant undertaking has been the pride of all Russians. But the officials now recognise the terrible limitations imposed by a single line of railway running for over 6,000 miles through a country which for the greater part of the distance is barren and almost uninhabited. It must be remembered (says the "Express" St. Petersburg correspondent) that practically the whole of the Trans-Siberian is a single line of rails. It is extremely unlikely that Russia has more than 200,000 men at the outside east of Lake Baikal. The "wastage" on this number would be roughly 4,000 men weekly and if access to the official transport records were possible it would be found that during the fourteen weeks the war has been in progress the total number of men sent east has not been much more than 4,000 a week —or 44,000 in all. This then is the secret of the apparent inactivity of the Russian army. It is not strong enough to attack the advancing Japanese forces, nor successfully to hold the positions which have been taken up. Concentration therefore at Mukden or Harbin is its only hope.

JAPANESE WARSHIP LOST.

LAND AND SEA ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, Monday.

The Japanese despatch-boat Miyako struck a mine and was destroyed in Kerr Bay yesterday. There were eight casualties—Reuter.

The Miyako was lost while assisting in the operation of clearing the Russian mines in Kerr Bay. Admiral Kataoka had returned there yesterday with the detachment of the third squadron, which is protecting the two flotillas of torpedo boats told off to complete the sweeping of the harbour for the removal of mines.

Five more mines had been discovered and exploded, and work had been suspended for the day, when the Miyako struck a mine that had not been detected. It blew up with tremendous force under her port quarter and did great damage to the Miyako's hull.

The vessel, however, did not sink at once, it being twenty two minutes before she finally disappeared. Two sailors were killed and six wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the Russians withdrew from Robinson Promontory on the 12th, but afterwards constructed an extemporised fortress on a height to the north-east of Taku Mountain placing six guns in it and throwing up protecting trenches. The squadron shelled the Russians throughout yesterday but the enemy stubbornly maintained their position. The Japanese flotilla sweeping the harbour were exposed to their fire all day but continued their work without being injured by it.

The news of the loss of the Miyako has, coming on top of that of the loss of torpedo boat No. 48, been received here with much sorrow.—Reuter's Special Service.

CHINA'S ASSURANCE.

The Chinese Government have intimated to foreign Governments that they have heard with concern that mischievous reports are being circulated to the effect that the Chinese Government would not much longer adhere to the attitude of neutrality which they have hitherto observed respecting the war in the Far East. The Chinese Imperial Government have therefore instructed their Representatives abroad to contradict emphatically these reports and to assure the Powers that, come what may, it is their intention strictly to adhere to the policy of neutrality.

VIVID TALE OF HEROISM.

RUSSIAN GUNNERS' MAGNIFICENT STAND.

"TILL ALL WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED."

LIAO-YANG (via St. Petersburg) Saturday.

The battle of Kiu lien-chen fought on May 1 opened at half-past three in the morning with a tremendous fire, directed upon the Russian fortified position on the right bank of the river. The works had been thrown up on a plateau about a mile from the stream, and while the situation dominated the surrounding country it was one of disadvantage in another respect owing to its steep sides. The movement of artillery was likely to be a matter of great difficulty in the event of retreat becoming necessary.

The Japanese also directed a very heavy fire from siege artillery against the extreme left of the position of the Russians at Potientinsy, near the river, although drawing an equally hot cannonade from the batteries there, together with an incessant hail of bullets.

Marching in dense close columns the Japanese, despite the telling resistance, began to cross the Ai-ho, heaps of killed and wounded marking their steady advance. Wherever the shells burst gaps significant of the slaughter wrought were noticeable, yet as soon as the vacant places were made among the great body of moving troops they were filled without a moment's stay in the advance.

VIGOROUS AND DEADLY ONSLAUGHT.

The way of the marching infantry was however well cleared by the fire of the artillery; indeed, so intense and rapid was the cannonade, that it almost resembled unintermittent infantry shooting. Although the Russians brought up artillery and infantry from their rear, they found it impossible to remain in this first position they had occupied. Therefore a retreat was made, but as the Japanese began with unabated vigour to press home their attack on the left flank, the Russians having lost half their guns and nearly all their horses, saw the utter impossibility of taking their guns away with them over the rough ground.

Such an arduous task was rendered more difficult by the Japanese having approached to a distance of 600 paces, and at this stage of the battle there were only two or three soldiers left to each gun. The order was therefore, given to destroy the sights and otherwise damage the guns, and on this being effected the ordnance was abandoned.

Colonel Mouravsky's battery, which was sent from the reserve, in returning encountered a hot fire from the Japanese, directed on all sides. Being unable to get through, he had perforce to take up a very exposed position, from which, however, his battery could assist the operations of the 11th Fusiliers.

Then the commander of the machine gun section recognising the danger of Mouravsky's battery, turned with his men in their retreat and endeavoured to assist the surrounded artillery to get free.

Though Mouravsky's men were failing fast under the tremendous fire of the advancing Japanese, they remained by their guns, working them until almost every man was killed or wounded. It was impossible to escape under a fire so hotly sustained.

Old officers, who were in the fighting line, after the battle, stated that they do not remember ever having experienced so fierce a cannonade, even at Plevna. It became an extremely difficult task for the 11th Fusiliers to hamper the operations of the Japanese three divisions so as to cover the retirement. During the retreat the vanguard and companies took no part in the fight. The performance was undoubtedly without parallel in history.

COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

Observing the Japanese making their way on the Russian left flank, the Fusiliers occupied a position from which they were able to prevent the onrush of thick masses of infantry. Whilst in this position the regiment was completely surrounded but resisted and kept back their forfully two hours before the word to retire was given.

To execute this movement bayonet charge became necessary, and a way absolutely cut through the surrounding ranks of the Japanese to join the remaining Russian troops.

A stirring example to make the charge was set the soldiers by the priest of the regiment, Father Tcherbakovski, raising above him a crucifix, and standing before the men, still under a terrible fire, he encouraged them to make the dash. Thereupon the Fusiliers, cheering enthusiastically, charged with their bayonets, and succeeded in literally carving their passage through the packed masses of Japanese.

Father Tcherbakovski received two wounds in the rush, one in the hand and the other in the chest, but he continued urging on the men throughout the gallant charge.

All officers who took part in the fight assert that none of their men surrendered, and indignantly deny the Japanese official statements made to this effect. They persist that those who were taken prisoners by the Japanese were only the wounded officers and soldiers left on the battlefied and the medical staff who were attending to the fallen.

The officers freely confess that they were astonished by the cleverness of the Japanese in taking cover from the fire of the Russian batteries which they seemed to escape marvellously, notwithstanding that owing to the excellent smokeless powder they could scarcely tell whence the shells were hurled.

It is admitted that even with the most powerful of field glasses it must have been a matter of extreme difficulty to discover the whereabouts of the batteries. The Japanese did not spare the use of ammunition, and even fired upon single soldiers on general occasions.—Central News.

EXCITING ESCAPE FROM PORT ARTHUR.

WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

St. Petersburg, Saturday.

An interesting chronicle of the events of the first week's investment of Port Arthur is given in a despatch from Liao-yang. It is written by Nemirovich Danshenko, the leading Russian war correspondent, who escaped from the beleaguered fortress by the last train.

"From the 4th of May," he says, "a powerful fleet of the enemy's cruisers remained constantly in sight of Port Arthur, departing at night and returning at dawn. The enemy's torpedo boats occasionally searched our coast and barges waited off Pigeon Bay. Apparently the Japanese were watching to see if we intended to interfere with the landing beyond.

Our communications with the North were broken on the 5th, and on the following day the telegraph office refused to accept messages. The Japanese cavalry reconnoitred the peninsula to ascertain if we were locked up. The fact did not cause any particular impression at Port Arthur. The weather was beautiful, bands were playing on the Boulevard, and there were many promenaders.

Our spirits were not depressed. The military talked of nothing except the second siege of Sevastopol although as a matter of fact Sevastopol was not cut off on the land side. 'We can die like our forefathers' is the universal sentiment expressed.

The enemy struck the railroad between Sanshilipu and Pulantien. They blew up a section of the line and a bridge with mellinite, and fired on our entries. Finding the dead body of one of the latter, the Japanese took off his tunic, rolled it up, placed it under his head as a pillow, and then remerently crossed the dead man, arms on his breast.

On the 7th I decided by hook or by crook to join the Manchurian army it being impossible to write or telegraph form Port Arthur. I decided to steal through at night across the stretch of railway, on which communication had been interrupted. General Stoessel proposed that I should accompany Captain Odintzoff who had been empowered to enter into communication with the enemy.

We left at six in the morning and two hours later reached the positions commanded by the energetic and tireless General Fock, who defends the whole Northern section of Liao-tung. Reports were coming in every few minutes of Japanese landings, large and small of first encounters with our outposts, of our first losses. On every side soldiers and coolies were busy at work digging trenches and throwing up redoubts.

This feverish military activity contrasted strongly with the peaceful aspect of nature, now in her fairest spring beauty. Masses of lilac, almond, and apricot blossoms delighted the eye, and nestling in the blossom and verdure the Chinese villages continued to wear an aspect of idyllic repose. It was a fairy picture framed by hills of reddish hue.

General Fock has learned the secret of ubiquity. He requires neither food nor sleep. His men are bright and active. Scouting parties penetrate every hook and corner, appearing when the enemy least expect them.

After passing Kin-chau we decided to stick to the railroad, and boarding a goods truck reached Sanshilipu. As soon as we approached the station three horsemen dashed off towards the hills to the east Natives reported that the stations further on the line were on fire.

Captain Odintzoff mounted the engine which had brought us and ordered the driver to go ahead leaving me behind in command of the truck and of a second engine with soldiers. My orders from Captain Odintzoff were that if Japanese cavalry appeared I must at once return to Kinchau without waiting for him and if he did not return by seven in the evening I must go back in any case.

Three hours later we saw smoke in the distance and concluded it to be from a deserted barrack. Then followed an anxious time. We thought Odintzoff would never return. At last we again saw smoke, and this time made it out to be that of an approaching train. As the Japanese were said to have landed an engineer battalion, with rails, engines, and carriages, we could not be certain who were in the train.

To cut short our suspense, we decided to go and meet it. A turn of the line brought in sight a long bridge beyond which the mysterious train had halted. The occupants proved to be the gallant Colonel Spiridonoff, and the officers and men of the 4th Amur railway battalion, who had boldly come over the damaged line, repairing it as they came.

We joined them, and went back to Wafandian whence on the following day we took through an ammunition train to Kinchau, thus accomplishing one of the bravest feats of the war,"—Reuter's Special Service.

GAMBLING WITH THE RED CROSS FUND.

Great indignation is expressed in St. Petersburg as the malversation of the funds of the Red Cross Society. Numbers of impecunious aristocrats, ladies of the Court, and officers of the Guards, who are favourites in high circles, have been appointed to sinecures at extravagant salaries amounting in some cases to thousands of pounds per annum. The most sensational case says the Revolutionaia Rossia is that of General Shwedoff, a member of the St. Petersburg committee, who "borrowed" £100,000 from the funds of the society in order to gamble on the Stock Exchange. His speculations being unsuccessful the deficit became manifest. The Tsaritsa, however, herself paid the missing sum so as to avoid a public scandal and save the general, who is a special favourite at Court.—says the "Express" correspondent.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

LOSS OF A BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER.

Tokio, May 18 (Reuter).—The following despatch has been received from Admiral Togo:—

A report from Admiral Dewa says:—

At 1.14 on the afternoon of the 15th inst., during a dense fog the cruiser Kasugarammed the cruiser Yoshino off Port Arthur, sinking her in a few minutes.

Ninety men were saved.

On the same morning the battleship Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of troops, struck a mine 10 miles south east of the harbour entrance. She signalled for help and immediately after struck another mine.

She sank in half an hour.

'Three hundred men were saved by our torpedo boats.'"

The 'Chicago Daily News" publishes the following telegram, via Chefoo from its correspondent at sea:—

While cruising off Dalny the "Daily News" steamer Fawan was examined by the Japanese cruiser Kasagi. The Japanese officers informed us that two Russian destroyers had escaped from Port Arthur and were still at large. They also stated that the Russians were using Chinese junks to place mines in the path of the Japanese fleet patrolling the coast of the Liau-tung Peninsula, and that the Japanese had sunk a tug and several junks discovered laying mines.

In consequence of this wholesale mining the Japanese fleet is keeping at a greater distance off the shore, and other navigation is suspended.

There are indications that the Japanese have laid many mines outside Port Arthur in the hope of catching the two Russian destroyers should they attempt to return thither.

Many of these mines were not properly anchored, and are adrift all over the Liau-tung Gulf. The Fawan passed eight such drifting mines, and a single Chinese junk picked up 13 of them.

PORT ARTHUR.

Cheefoo, May 19 (Reuter).—A party of 13 Russians who arrived here from Dalny in a junk this morning say that the entrance to Port Arthur was as one time completely blocked, but one of the steamer sunk by the Japanese has been removed, and the entrance is now open, although the passage is still dangerous. The fleet has been ordered to remain in harbour until the arrival of the new admiral. Communication to the north of Dalny is completely cut.

THE SITUATION AT NEU-CHWANG.

The correspondent of the "Journal at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, before leaving Neu chwang, the last Russian detachment blew up the gunboat Sivutch, after landing the 13 guns with which she was armed.

The "Matin" publishes the following from St. Petersburg:—The General Staff received an official telegram yesterday evening confirming the occupation of Neu-chwang by the Japanese.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Russian Headquarters, Mukden, May 19 (Reuter).—It is reported that the Japanese are withdrawing from the vicinity of Kaichau and advancing to the passes east of Haicheng and Liau-yang.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—A telegram of today's date received here from Mukden states that the Japanese main forces are evidently concentrating between Feng-hwang chenn and the Ya-lu.

THE LOSSES ON THE YA-LU.

The following official telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

"General Kuroki's report:—

"Exact number of casualties in the battle of Yalu:—

"Japanese.—Killed 318, including five officers: wounded 783, including 33 officers.

Russian corpses buried by us, 1,363: prisoners, 613.

Booty.—Three inch quickfiring field guns, 21: quickfiring machineiguns, 8 rifles, 1,021 horses 63; large quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, &c.

At Feng-hwang-chenn also quantities of ammunition, clothing and provisions.

Tokio, May 19 (Reuter).—At Feng-hwang-chenn the Japanese captured 357 shells for mountain guns 188,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,720 coats and 40,000 loaves of bread, besides other supplies tools and telegraph stores.

THE JAPANESE DISASTER.

RUSSIANS REPORT OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED.

Chefoo, May 20.

A private telegram received here from Japanese sources indicates that in addition to the Hatsuse and the Yoshino the Japanese had two ships damaged at Dalny last Sunday. The Russians insist that another ship was disabled at Port Arthur.

Heavy firing was heard in that direction early this morning.

Chinese arriving here from Dalny say that the Russians regained control of the railway for one day but lost it again. They state that Port Arthur is well provisioned, and prices are only slightly above the normal.—Reuter's Special Service.

FURTHER REPORT FROM ADMIRAL TOGO,

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ATTACK THE FLEET.

LONDON, May 20

The following official telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation to-day:—

Admiral Togo's report:—

While the Third Squadron were returning from Port Arthur in deep fog, Yoshino was struck by Kasuga off Shantung Promontory, on May 15, and sunk. Ninety crew were saved.

On the same day, when ten miles south east of Liao-ti-shan with other vessels, Hatsuse struck by enemy's mechanical mines and sunk.

Just then Russian flotilla (16 torpedo boat destroyers) approached but were repulsed by our cruisers, which saved 300 Hatsuse's crew, including Admiral Nashiba and Captain Nakao.

The following official telegram, reporting the disaster to Japanese warships, is telegraphed by Reuter from Tokio:—

A report from Admiral Dewa says:—

At 1-14 on the afternoon of the 15th inst. during a dense fog the cruiser Kasuga] rammed the cruiser Yoshino off Port Arthur sinking her in a few minutes.

Ninety men were saved.

On the same morning the battleship Hatsuse while cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of troops, struck a mine ten miles south east of the harbour entrance. She signalled for help and immediately after struck another mine.

She sank in half an hour.

Three hundred men were saved by our torpedo-boats.

LIST OF OFFICERS LOST.

TOKIO, May 20.

The following officers were lost in the sinking of the Hatsuse and Yoshino:—

Hatsuse: Commander Tsukamoto, Commander Viscount Nire, Commander Arimori, five second lieutenants, five engineers, two surgeons, six midshipmen, four engineer cadets, 10 non-commissioned officers. Number of men not known.

Yoshino: Capt. Sayeki. Commander Hirowateri, three first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, five midshipmen, one paymaster, one surgeon, four engineers, three engineer cadets, eight boats wains.

There is no doubt whatever that the Hatsuse was sunk by a mine, not by a submarine.

The report received at Chefoo that the Shikishima had been damaged, and the Fuji sunk, is denied here, and was probably due to a mistake in the identity of the vessels.—Reuter's Special Service.

LORD CURZON IN LONDON.

THE KING'S HASTY SUMMONS TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LORD CORZON and his staff arrived atCalais shortly after one o'clock on May 15th. The ex-Viceroy was at once recognised by many of the people on the quay, who raised their hats—a compliment which was at once acknowledged On going on board the mail steamer "Pas de Calais" Lord Curzon was received by Captain Vampouille, who conducted him to a state saloon. Lord Curzon, who remained on deck all the way across Channel, conversed with several persons who had travelled home from India with him—notably K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who is to play for the Sussex County Cricket Club this season.

A large crowd assembled on the Admiralty Pier at Dover to witness the arrival. Lady Curzon and her two daughters arrived at Dover in the morning, and were escorted to the landing-stage by Sir William Crundall, Mayor of Dover and vice-chairman of the Harbour Board. Lord Curzon is chairman of the latter body by virtue of his office as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. A special gangway was put down on the fore part of the ship for the use of Lady Curzon and family and the officials who were to receive the ex-Viceroy and among those who proceeded on board by this means were Sir William Crundall, Sir Wollaston Knocker (town clerk), Mr. Vincent Hill (general manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway), some members of the corporation and Harbour Board, Capt. Dixon (marine superintendent) and Capt. Iron (harbour-master). There was an affectionate greeting between the ex-Viceroy and his wife and children. LadyCurzon was wearing a cerise coloured dress with a black picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and a long brown feather boa.

Sir William Crundall, on behalf of the town and and Harbour Board, formally welcomed Lord Curzon who expressed his thanks. Sir William then introduced Mr. Vincent Hill and the other gentlemen forming the deputation. A brief conversation took place between Sir William Crundall and Lord Curzon respecting his installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and an early meeting was arranged to deal with the matter. In the meantime Lady Curzon entered into conversation with the members of the staff, with whom her two little daughters were clearly great friends. A special train was waiting to convey the party to Walmer. The ex-Viceroy was heartily cheered by the large assemblage on the pier, and was evidently much pleased with his welcome. The special train arrived at Walmer at 3-25.

The first one to welcome Lord Curzon on his arrival in London on May 16th, was his aged father Lord Scarsdale who entered the saloon carriage as soon as it drew up to the platform at Charing Cross. The Viceroy reached Dover on Sunday afternoon, and travelled to London on Monday by special train.

As the result of a message conveyed to him on the platform, he drove at once to Buckingham Palace where he is understood to have lunched with theKing.

The Viceroy had requested that no elaborate preparations should be made for his reception, and there was in consequence nothing in the nature of decorations at the station. But the welcome he received lacked nothing in distinction or cordiality from that fact. The platform was crowded from end to end while outside the barriers and in the courtyard beyond and in the Strand thousands of people gathered to greet the man who has done so much for India during his term of office.

The assembly included:—

Members of Lord Curzon's family: Lord Scarsdale, the Hon. Francis Curzon, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Curzon, the Hon. Eleanor Curzon, Sir James and the Hon. Lady Miller, the Hon. Mrs. Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Waller, and Mr. William Curzon.

Members of the Government: Mr. Balfour, Prime Minister, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General and the Earl of Hardwicke, Under Secretary of State for India.

Members of both Houses: Lord Roberts, Lord Wenlock, Lord Feversham, Lord George Hamilton, Sir. M. M. Bhownaggre, Sir. Howard Vincent, Mr, Ian Malcolm, Mr. Joseph Walton Mr. Henniker-Heaton Mf. C. Seely.

General company: His Highness the Aga Khan Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, General Sir Owen Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence, Sir Curzon and Lady Wyllie, Sir C. Lawson, General Sir Edwin and Lady Collen, Sir S. Bayley, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir W. Bisset, Sir A. Condie Stephen, General Sir John Gordon, Sir William Emerson, Sir W. Les Warner, Colonel Loch, Mr. Holderness, Colonel Nesbit, Mr. F. Verney Councillor to the Siamese Legation), Mr. W. Maycock, Mr. Finlay, Mr. R. Ritchie, Sir A. P. Macdonell, Sir E. Fyfer Sir S. McDonald.

America was very largely reprensented. Mr. Henry White, the First Secretary of the Embassy, was one of the very few Americans on the platform, but outside there was a large crowd of American tourists who had come in force to cheer, as they said, "the lucky husband of one of the best and prettiest of America's daughters."

As soon as the train came to a stop a rush was made for Lord Curzon's saloon, and when his lordship, who had been accompanied from Dover by Lady Curzon, stepped out after his brief conversation with his father, he found himself in the midst of a great crowd which surrounded him on all sides. He looked genuinely surprised, but he accepted the situation most philosophically, shaking hands with everyone who came near him. His meeting with the Premier was particularly cordial.

It was while he was engaged in this handshaking task that the Viceroy received the King's hasty summons to Buckingham Palace. For some time Lord Knollys had endeavoured to catch Lord Curzon's eye from behind the crowd, but it was a hopeless chance. After some difficulty His Majesty's private secrecary managed to press forward to Lord Curzon's side.

"The King, he told the Viceroy, wants you to come to Buckingham Palace.

Now? queried Lord Curzon.

Now, replied Lord Knollys, and the Viceroy intimated that he would drive to the Palace at once instead of to his town residence as he had intended.

His lordship however in saying that he would obey the King's command immediately had not reckoned with his admirers who still pressed round him. The hand-shaking was continued until the Viceroy, by gentle moves forward ultimately succeeded in reaching his carriage.

Lord Roberts who was a late arrival, just managed to get a handshake from the Viceroy as he was about to drive away with Lady Curzon.

Loud cheers were raised by the assembled company and by the crowds in the courtyard and in the Strand Lord Curzon got an enthusiastic reception. It was generally remarked that the Viceroy was looking in very good health. He said in conversation that he had benefited greatly from the voyage home.

On arrival at Buckingham Palace, Lord and Lady Curzon were very cordially received by the King. They remained at the Palace upwards of an hour.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, 10th May.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain Harold J. Tilney is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Frederic K. Gascoyne resigns his Commission,

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Captain the Honourable Ferdinand C. Stanley D.S.O., resigns his Commission.

Lieutenant Francis L. V. Swaine to be Captain, vice Brevet Major L. R. Fisher-Rowe promoted.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Woods to be Lieutenant, vice G. C. Hamilton seconded.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Holbech to be Lieutenant, vice R.S Tempest, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Second Lieutenant L. H. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice A. E. Cresswell promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieutenant Charles S. M. Trench to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. H. Wild, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Thomas Diver to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Fitton. D S O transferred to The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry.) Supernumerary Captain Adelbert O Cockayne Cust to be Captain vice A R Foord seconded.

Alexandra Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) Captain Harry E Raymond is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

The Lancashire Fusiliers Supernumerary Captain Henry T Manley to be Captain vice H M Farmar appointed Adjutant.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

G F Phillips vice M Kerr promoted.

J C Stormonth Darling vice G F Phillips seconded for service under the Colonel Office.

A C Tailor vice H H Lee promoted.

P R Dodd to complete establishment.

Second Lieutenant David P Fraser from half pay to be Second Lieutenant vice A C Taylor with precedence next below D C Sword.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Major Thomas G O Reynolds retires on retired pay.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Burleigh F B Stuart to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ingouville-Williams, D S O promoted.

Captain John M Reddie is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) Lieutenant George H Garratt resigns his Commission.

The Welsh Regiment, Second Lieutenant K L E H M Heath to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 3rd May, Second Lieutenant, P L W Powell to be Lieutenant vice K L E H M Heath second d for service with the Indian Army.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Frederick J Gosset to be Captain, vice H C Ellis, seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Supernumerary Captain John H Bailey to be Captain in succession to Major E W K Money who holds a Staff appointment.

The Kings Royal Rifle Corps Captain Henry C Warre D S O to be Major vice C J Markham promoted.

Captain the Honourable Alan R Montagu Stuart Worthley D S O to be Major vice Brevet Colonel T L N Morland C B D S O promoted Lieutenant Colonel half pay.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) Second Lieutenant J W Dunne to be Lieutenant vice W S Hern seconded.

The Prince of Wales (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant William J Locker, Adjutant 4th Battalion to be Captain, to complete establishment, Seconded Lieutenant H H Caffyn to be Lieutenant, vice W A S Edwards, promoted.

The Durham Light Infantry Lieutenant Claud L Matthews to be Captain, vice H B Des V Wilkinson, seconded.

Second Lieutenant G E Hudson Kinahan to be Lieutenant vice C L Matthews,

The Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenant Bertram All good to be Captain in succession to Major C E R Harvey who holds a Staff appointment.

Princess Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Second Lieutenant C C Walker to be Lieutenant, vice C N Macdonald, resigned,

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenant, to be Lieutenants to complete establishment, Gerald T Savage Charles F Alleyne Samuel Hutchins.

Second Lieutenant Cecil H Saunders is transferred from the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant N E Dunkerton, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant,

STAFF.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) A A Pearson, Indian Army, from a Colonel on the Staff, to command a 2nd Class District in India, retaining the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Major General Sir A J F Ried, K C B, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment.

Colonel A W L Bayly, C B, D S O, Indian Army, n Aide-Camp to the King, from Assistant Quartermaster General at Head Quarters, to be Deputy Adjutant General of a Command in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Colonel J P C Neville, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment.

To be Colonels on the staff in India, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H N McRae, C,B. Indian Army, Aide-Camp to The King.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel J A H, Pollock, CB, Indian Army.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major L E B Dykes, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Major F M Close Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired,

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Arthur Godolphin Pentreath, D.D. Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Third Class.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart D. Cleeve, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel A W Proudfoot, Indian Army, an officiating 2nd Class District Commander in India, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

Colonel F Abbott, Indian Army, a Colonel on the Staff in India, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

Colonel William H Riddell, on vacating his appointment on the Staff, is placed on half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Streatfield, M V O, half-pay, retires on retired pay,

The first Christian name of Lieutenant Albert Thomas Day, 2nd Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse, is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 4th August, 1903.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions, Captain J J O'Sullivan, Captain H Huntington and Lieutenant F C Nicholas.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 17.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut W F Black resign his commission.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut H G S Mitchison resigns his commission.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut H W Sleddon resigns his commission, Second Lieut H M L Mansfield to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct 26,1900.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels, on augmentation:—E B Anderson, A Matthews.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut, Sir R M Filmer, Bart resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut C K Hutchison is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Lieut T U C Viscount Northland to be lieutenant vice C K Hutchisonn.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt E E Williams, notified in the "Gazette" of April 26 1904 is cancelled. Lieut J R H Percy resigns his commission.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt A C Roberts to be captain, vice J D Waddell, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Capt M L S O Cole to be adjutant, vice B G Price, D S O whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut E C Talbot to be lieutenant, vice E F K Graham, resigned. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut O B Comberlege is vice E C Talbot, seconded for service with the Indian Army, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of April 8, 1904.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut S E Apthorp to be lieutenant, vice C G Holland, deceased.

The Lancashire Fusiers—Second Lieut D C P Cameron resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Second Lieut H V Hankey to be lieutenant, on augmentation.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt E S Williams is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt C J Newton to be captain, vice G C Knight, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gentleman Cadet C K Howard Bury from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland and Highlanders)—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut F G G Cuningham is antedated to Feb. 28 1904 vice E B Cuthbertson, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

The West India Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. C E L Porter to be captain vice C S Collison, seconded.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Supernumerary Capt W P G Mylrea to be captain tu complete establishment.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—F C Lambert B G Patch T J Wright, A C Osburn.

STAFF.

Capt. the Hon H Dawnay D S O the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir F Howard K C B, C M G, commanding North Western District.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the personal Staff of General F W Lord Grenfell, G C B, G C M G, Commander of the Forces in Ireland:—

Capt and Brevet Major G S St. Aubyn, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be assistant military secretary and aide-de-camp.

Lieut E Seymour, M V O, Grenadier Guards to be aide-de camp.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E Day retires on retired pay.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. E F H M'Swiney, C B, D S O, 20th Deccan Horse, to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col C H Bagot, C B Deputy inspector general of fortifications at Headquarters is placed on retired pay.

Capt T H Healey, half pay is placed on retired pay.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg Capt J M H Martin, M. D, to be surgeon major.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 13.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to regiments of the Indian Army:—

HONORARY COLONELS TO BE COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.

6th Prince of Wales's Cav.—His Majesty the King.

11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).—His Majesty the King.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cav.—His Majesty the King.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—His Majesty the King.

2nd Queen's Own Rajpoot Light Inf.—His Majesty the King.

102 Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers.—His Majesty the King.

2nd Gorkha Rifles, Prince of Wales's Own (the Sirmoor Rifles)—His Majesty the King.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's)—His Majesty the King.

1st Skinner's Horte (Duke of York's Own)—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse)—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajpoots—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Beloochis—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

TO BE HONORARY COLONELS.

2nd Lancers (Garden's Horse)—Major-Gen O Wilkinson, C B.

5th Cav—General Sir C J S Gough V C, G C B.

6th Prince of Wales's Cav—Lieut-Gen R M Jennings, C. B.

7th Mariana Lancers—Major-Gen J C Stewart, C B.

8th Cav—Major Gen H Chapman.

11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers (Probin's Horse)—General the right Hon Sir D M Probyn, V C, G C B, G C V O, K C S I, I S O.

12th Cav—General Sir H H Gough, V C, G B C.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse)—General Sir J Watson, V C, G C B.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers—Lieut Gen C R Pennington, C B.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanis)—Major Gen G A Prendergast.

17th Cav—Major Gen W A Lawrence.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse)—Lieut Gen W W Biscoe C B,

22nd Sam Browne's Cav (Frontier Force)—Lieut Gen F Lance C B.

23rd Cav (Frontier Force)—Major Gen Sir C C Egerton K C B, D S O.

25th Cav (Frontier Force)—Major Gen W H Paget.

27th Lancers—Major Gen J M C Galloway,

28th Light Cav—Lieut Gen D J S McLeod C B, D S O.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)—Major Gen J T Cummins C B, D S O.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)—General Sir R C Stewart K C B.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers—Major Gen Sir E L Elliot K C B, D S O.

32nd Lancers—General J Blair V C C B.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cav—General Sir John Forbes G C B.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse Major Gen G C Hogg.

36th Jacob's Horse—Major Gen Sir W H D Green K C S I C B.

38th Central India Horse—General Sir M G Gerard K C B, K C S I.

1st Sapper's and Miners—General Sir F R Maunsell K C B.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners—General Sir H N D Prendergast V C G C B.

3rd Sappers and Miners—Lieut Gen C N Goodfellow V C

1st Brahmans—Major Gen L H P de H Larpent.

2nd Queen's Own Rajpoot Light Inf—Field Marshal Sir H W Norman G C B, G C M G, C I R.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajpoots—General H C Anderson.

5th Light Inf.—Lieut-Gen J May C B.

6th Jat Light Inf.—Lieut Gen A G Handcook

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 20.

LITTLE STRANGERS.

THE hope revived that the autumn may bring an heir to the Italian throne reminds one that there are other crowns in the world which will not descend on present evidence to the sons of reigning royalties. The King and Queen of Italy have two daughters but no son; the Emperor of Russia is the father of no fewer than four daughters, and no son. The Queen of Holland has been grievously disappointed that the question of the succession to herself has not already been settled; and the Crown of the King of Roumania and "Carmen Sylva" must pass from their line. So, too, it is in the case of the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Austria, albeit in the latter instance it is only through a terrible tragedy that the Emperor is not to be succeeded by a son. The Emperor of Japan will in due season be succeeded by a son though the latter is not the offspring of his Empress but of a subordinate wife. He is entitled by the laws of his empire to choose eleven wives from the best families; and has had thirteen children. Of the five sons only the Crown Prince survives, so one can realise how tremendously important a young man he is to the Japanese, and can realise the intensity of the national rejoicing over the birth of his own son and heir three years ago.

MISPLACED INGENUITY.

Men condemned to punishment in prison display a genius in the manner by which they destroy or attempt to destroy their lives. Half as much industry expended in an honest calling would make their fortunes, or, at least a competence. The man who has hanged himself at Wormwood Scrubs with thread recently adopted as unlikely a course as need be sought, but more remarkable means have been successful. Arnemann, who attempted the late Judge Bristowe's life, was safe and sound when the warder made his round; when the officer returned, the would-be assassin had so plaited his brace about his window that he had hanged himself. A man in Winson-green Gaol managed by some means to smuggle a towel into his cell and with that did the needful: another, like Barmash "palmed" a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Police precautions become more and more stringent, though over a Whitaker Wright vigilance may seem to nod. Just as determined, though less successful was one who lay under sentence of death at Edinburgh. The condemned man by right of his privileges to have what he choose pending the execution of his sentence, demanded tobacco, tobacco, tobacco. It was obvious that he was not smoking or "chewing" such quantities as were handed to him. He was quietly storing it until he should get a sufficient quantity to make a meal of the weed which would poison him. That ruse failed and he was made to take his smoke from the stem of a church warden inserted through the lock of the door. But he was not yet done. Suspicion attached to a ring which he vowed would not come off. The ring was forced off. Concealed beneath the stone was a dose of aconite which he had intended to swallow if all else failed before being led to the gallows. He died hanged.

HISTORY'S ECHO.

There still remains to be written the sequel to a strange and sad story which was told the other day—the story of a girl who had sacrificed her virtue in order that she might have money to send for the Russian army. Had she been studying passages of secret history or was it merely another repetition of history? In a much higher sphere as sad a tragedy was enacted when Napoleon I filled the eyes of all the world. Madame Walewska was one of the women of whose devotion Napoleon did not boast. Of his bonnes fortunes in general he was apt to discourse as the brute in the man dictated. But this was a name which did not escape his lips. She was the wife of a Polish nobleman and like himself passionately devoted to her country's cause. She and her husband as well as her brothers believed that the influence of a woman he loved might attach Napoleon to Poland and for her country Madame Walewska made the appalling sacrifice.

THE LYNX'S FORTY WINKS.

Mention of Napoleon reminds one that his famous alarm clock has just been in the market. Wellington never needed one. Napoleon boasted that he had never known a man with mental vigour to equal his own for long sustained effort. Still, he slept like a clod when he did get off and it needed a very big ringing of his clock to get him off his couch. Wellington was one of those fortunate phenomena who could go to sleep at any time and wake with equal facility. Many instances of this faculty have been recorded. One relates to the battle of the Pyrenees. After eating a hearty dinner the Duke threw himself on the boards and was asleep instantly. There came an officer in great haste and alarm to arouse him with the tidings that some guns which were being brought up had been taken close to the enemy. The Duke replied "Well, sir, you certainly are in a very bad mess and you must get out of it in the best way you can" turned over and was asleep again before the discomfited officer was out of the room.

TIBETAN TREASURE.

Gyangtse, which continues to focus attention is a curious admixture of the familiar and unfamiliar. It is famous for radishes such as Hodge may delight to grow on his bit of allotment land in any English village; and it is famous, too, for cloth such as we never see in this country; and for bells which beseck the horses of the Tibetan caravans. The green peas of Old England as they might be, flourish there, and wheat as good as we grow; and there is a barley oil which we do not manufacture. The fort with which the Thibetans are so busy is in ordinary circumstances garrisoned by only fifty Chinese and four times that number of Tibetans. Travellers compare Gyangtse with Shigatse, to whose south east it lies. In one respect, in order that our black Tommies' cupidity may not be excited, it is to be hoped that there is a difference—as to possessions. The monastery at Shigatse is reported to abound with idols literally laden with gold and precious stones. If the same order prevail at Gyangtse our officers may have to be at some trouble to keep itching hands empty. Since the Allies' expedition to Peking loot has become an irritating word to use in the hearing of a British officer on duty.

AN UNFULFILLED DREAM.

Everybody is familiar with the idea of the monorail, and noping that some day its ingenious inventor will see his device in actual working order. We are on the point of forgetting that promised electric post which is to send parcels and letters by wire from end to end of Europe in rather less than no time. But these ideas have been but recently exploited. Who but a few remember that twenty years ago the scientific world was in a whirl of excitement over the idea from which both of the foregoing may have sprung? Twenty years ago the late Professor Fleming Jenkin laid before the Society of Arts his scheme for a railway which was to carry trains electrically driven and suspended from a cable. He called it the telpher railway and had successfully experimented with one in private grounds at Weston. His invention was not at the outset to compete with railways for passengers but simply to carry heavy goods like coal or grain. Whatever the possibilities of the scheme little came of it and Professor Jenkin died a year after he had addressed the Society of Arts.

HONOUR AMONG THIEVES

A man, at present under remand, told the police that if they attempted to arrest his two accomplices he would not tell them where the "swag" was, and he was as good as his word. This distorted sence of honour is not peculiar to London. When Australian bushrangers held up Sir Arthur Hodgson in the early days of Queensland they did not know who he was; but, having deprived him of his horse watch and choin and money, went their way contented. The chief of the gang, however, knew that Sir Hodgson had befriended one of his men. Next morning in his paddock Sir Arthur found the horse, with saddle and bridle complete, and all the articles stolen carefully tied about its neck. Your brigand of Naples has the same instinct. They waylaid Augustus Hare one night, and were preparing to chuck him into the sea after taking his purse, until he mentioned a name familiar to them. They let him go but before doing so said, "After this scene you will not feel able to walk back home, and a carriage costs sixty centesimi—here is the money."

EXCURSIONS IN LIMBO.

Once more we are all congratulating a pioneer in the by-ways of limbo. The other day it was a Milton MSS. which had never been lost that was "found". Next came some pictures. Now we have another valuable manuscript. Full many a flower of this sort is born to bloom unseen and waste its sweetness too long upon a garret's air, or it may be a cellar's. Milton's Commonplace Book lay as lumber for ten-score years before it was discovered, its value recognised, its contents given to the world. The manuscript of In Memoriam trembled in peril among an ated landlady's pots of jam and pickles before ever the poem had seen the light of print; and Coventry Patmore, by a stroke of daring of which Tennyson had not been capable, rescued it from the awful fate of a fire-lighter or series of curl papers which in a few hours would surely have attended.

ARSON.

Byron left papers as to whose contents we are still in ignorance: Disraeli's correspondence will not be printed until those who lived in his day have joined him as members of the great majority. The Thompson memoirs, which, we may be sure, will be racy reading, are to be reserved for a day ten years hence. Better the delay than total loss. One notable old lady, when she read some to Carlyle's published letters, rushed indignantly to her room, took from her box a pile of correspondence, among which were letters from all the most interesting celebrities of the last half century, and threw them on to the fire. It set the chimney blazing. She did not mind. "Those letters were to me, and not to the general public," she said. Napoleon too, was guilty of arson if one may be permitted to take a liberty with the word.

ENGLISH MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

HOME.

Billiards.—On Saturday, at Glasgow, the last of three games of 18,000 up between C. Dawson and H. W. Stevenson was won by Dawson by 743 points. Dawson has thus won the rubber.

Cricket.—Last week Notts beat Kent, Leicestershire beat Warwickshire, Surrey beat Essex. This week Derbyshire beat Surrey, Sussex beat Notts, Lancashire, beat Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire beat Somerset, while a match between Leicestershire and Yorkshire was drawn.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 13th and 16th over the annual meetings of the Navy Mission and the S. P. G. K.—Bishop Gore presided at the meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.—Mr. Asquith spoke on the 12th at the founding of a social institute attached to Whitefield's Congregational Mission, Tottenham-court-road.

"Eugenics."—At a meeting of the Sociological Society on the 16th, papers on "Eugenics," the science dealing with influences that improve the qualities of a race, were read or communicated by Mr F. Galton, Mr. B Kidd, Mr. H. G. Wells, and others.

Ireland.—A short no-rent campaign on Lord Cork's estate has come to an end.—Lord Kilmorey's tenants on part of the Morne estate have agreed on terms of purchase.

Law.—The House of Lords has decided that an incoming tenant is not liable to a gas company for arrears owing by the outgoing tenant.

Lord Curzon arrived in London on the 16th and was received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Camperdown has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire in the room of the late Lord Strathmore.

Motor-Cars.—The eliminating trials for the Gordon Bennett race were concluded in the Isle of Man last week. A Napier and two Wolseleys were selected to represent England.

Mr. W. L. Allardyce, Colonial Secretary of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands in succession to Mr. Grey Wilson, now Governor of the Bahamas.

Music.—Richard Wagner's "Rule Britannia" overture is said to have been discovered at Leicester.—Mr. Balfour presided on the 16th at a reception at the Queen's-hall in celebration of the diamond jubilee of Dr. Joachim's first appearance in London. An address and portrait were presented to the great violinist.

Naval and Military.—Sir G. S. Clarke has been appointed permanent secretary of the Defence Committee.—The Navy League held its annual meeting last week.—The combined Channel and Mediterranean fleets and cruiser squadrons have been visiting Majorca.

Oxford University.—Convocation has rejected a proposal to allow others than Church of England clergymen to act as examiners in the School of Theology.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Lord Donoughmore made a statement on the new service rifle. On the 17th, after adopting (like the other House) an address asking that a monument to Lord Salisbury should be erected in Westminster Abbey, the House received Government statements on the Tibet question.—In the House of Commons, on the 12th, there was some discussion on the Lunacy Commission vote and on postal questions. On the 13th a Bill to abolish light dues on shipping was read a second time, though opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 16th, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill condemning the large and continuous increase of the national expenditure. This was rejected on the 17th by 297 to 213.—On the 18th Mr. Black moved "That this House believing that the protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the Empire, welcomes the declarations of Ministers that the Government is opposed to such taxation," Mr. Wyndham, for the Prime Minister, moved an amendment declaring that the House considered it unnecessary to discuss the question of fiscal reforms, as the Government had announced that no proposals would be laid before the present Parliament and that the House expressed its continued confidence in the present Administration. Mr. Black's motion was rejected by 306 to 251.

Political.—Mr. Chamberlain, on the 12th, addressed the Birmingham Liberal Unionists on fiscal policy and other questions. He said he believed that if there could be a referendum to-morrow on his fiscal proposal there would be a great majority in its favour. He doubted whether that would be the issue at the next election; but perhaps the cause would not suffer if there was a change of scene, new actors and a new piece which would soon be hissed off the stage.—On the 13th, Mr. Wyndham spoke at Southend and Mr. John Morley at Manchester.—On the 14th, Mr. Lyttelton spoke at Cambridge and Mr. H. Gladstone at Manchester.—The Duke of Devonshire presided and Mr. Asquith also spoke on the 17th at the annual meeting of the Women's Free Trade Union.—The Liberal Unionist Council met on the 18th, and, after hearing the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, accepted the latter's proposal for reorganization.

Royal Geographical Society.—The annual meeting was held on the 16th. Sir Clements Markham presided, and reviewed the work of the year in Antarctic exploration.

Sales.—The late Mr. C. H. T. Hawkin's art collections have realized £143 193.—A Holbein miniature sold last week brought £2,750.—A letter of Lord Nelson's to Lady Hamilton was sold for £1,030, a collection of Chatterton autographs for £294 and a holograph letter of Oliver Cromwell's for £121.

Theatres.—An American "musical comedy" The Prince of Pilsen, has been produced at the Shaftesbury and a comedy by Mr. H. H. Davies, "Cynthia" at Wyndham's. At the Apollo an English version by Mr. H. Hamilton of the comic opera "Veronique," by MM. Vanloo and Duval, with the music by M. Andre Messager, was produced on the 18th.

The King is to meet the German Emperor at the Kiel regatta next month.

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that in the trade unions making returns the proportion of unemployed at the end of April was 6 per cent., compared with the same percentage in March, and 4·1 per cent. in the April of last year.

The Royal Society gave their first "conversazione" of the season last Friday at Burlington House. There was the usual display of interesting exhibits.

Sir Henry Stanley's funeral took place on the 17th at Pirbright, after a service in Westminster Abbey.—The King, in a letter to Lady Stanley, described Sir Henry as an eminent Englishman who performed great services to the world, and says that few men have done more to advance the cause of civilisation.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Federal House on the 18th the Premier announced the Labour Cabinet's programme. It includes the resumption of the Arbitration Bill, with clauses including State "employes," a Capital Site Bill, and a Bill for appointing a High Commissioner in London. Federal old-age pensions will also be proposed.—The two Opposition parties are discussing proposals for coalition.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on the 17th.

Cape Colony.—Dr. Jameson announces that all the remaining rebels in prison in connexion with the late war, except one murderer, have been pardoned.—A compromise has been agreed to on the income-tax question.

Transwaal.—The Anglo-Chinese Convention relative to the importation of labour for the Transvaal has been signed.

THE UNITED STATES.

Reciprocity with Canada is being strongly urged in Massachusetts.

The Lynching of Negroes is being condemned in some of the Southern States.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—A startling demand for large naval and military votes has been made on the Delegations.

Crete.—A democratic movement is on foot, to demand a revision of the Constitution.

France.—The text of the Papal protest against M. Loubet's journey to Rome is published.—Russia has notified her approval of the Khedivial decree annexed to the Anglo-French Declaration.—The Matin publishes details of the sale to a German agent in London of important French military documents.

Germany.—The Emperor, speaking at Saarbrucken on Saturday, said that Germans had a clear conscience, and looked for quarrels nowhere, but the citizens of Saarbrucken would always strike for Altar, Empire, Emperor, and Fatherland.—German settlers in South-West Africa are expressing their intention to migrate into British territory.

Morocco.—The French Government has effected an amalgamation of the rival loan proposals.

The War.—The Japanese appear to be making a general advance towards Liau-yang, the Russians withdrawing before them. It is said the Russians expect to make a determined fight at Liau-yang. A Mukden telegram states that the probable object of the Japanese is to turn the Russian position at Liau-yang from the north-east.—General Kuroki has reported his occupation of Kuan-tien-chen, 60 miles north-east of Feng-hwang-chenn.—Another Japanese telegram describes the operations of the Second Army from its landing on May 5 to last Monday, when there was some rather severe fighting near Kin chau. The Japanese drove the enemy southward, but their own loss was 146.—Port Arthur is now completely isolated.—General Kuropatkin reports that a Japanese force has landed near Hsun-yu-cheng in the Gulf of Liau-tung and is marching on Kai-ping.—Telegrams from Chifu state that Admiral Kataoka's fleet bombarded Dalny on the 14th silenced the land batteries and landed troops to invest the city.—It is also reported that the Russians made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the docks and piers constructed by them at Dalny.—A Niuchwang telegram states that a Japanese division landed near Kai-chau on Monday and marched on Niu-chwang. The evacuation of that place by the Russians was nearly complete.—At St. Petersburg it is estimated that 184,000 Japanese troops have now been landed.—An official Russian telegram describes sharp fighting with Chunchuses near Liau-yang and Port Adams.—While removing mines near Ta-lien-wan on the 12th a Japanese torpedo boat was destroyed and on the 14th the despatch vessel Miyako was lost in the same way.—Our Special Correspondent on board the Times steamer sends us by wireless telegraphy a despatch explaining his recent silence. He attributes the Russian Military fiasco to an indefinite plan of campaign.—China is addressing a Note to the Foreign Powers renewing her declaration of neutrality.—We publish a second article by Captain A. T. Mahan on the Russo-Japanese conflict.

Turkey.—A considerable advance has been made in the organization of the Macedonian gendarmerie.—Disquieting reports continue to arrive from Armenia.

Uruguay.—The Nationalists have spread over the south-eastern departments, and Montevideo is almost isolated.

Obituary.—Lord Donegal; Admiral the Hon W. C. Carpenter; the Hon. Robert Reid, Australian Senator; Major-General A. A. Des Voeux; Mr. J. P. Thomasson; Mr. J. F. Norrois, K.C.; Dr. R Sisley, Mr. E. H. Percival.—"Times."

MR. HOOLEY AT BOW STREET.

"FRIENDLY WITH THE CZAR'S PRIVATE CABINET."

THE small Extradition Court at Bow Street was filled to its utmost capacity by well dressed City men and journalists when Mr. Fenwick resumed on May 19th, the hearing of the charge against Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley and Mr. H. J. Lawson. The prisoners appeared well groomed and quite at their ease. They are accused of being concerned with other persons whose names are unknown in conspiring to defraud Mr. Alfred John Paine, the licensee of the Windsor Castle, Victoria street of various sums of money. According to the opening statement of the counsel for the prosecution on the last occasion Mr. Paine was induced to part with money which in the aggregate amounted to about £14,000.

Mr. John Frederick Dickson was the first witness called by Mr. Muir. He is the secretary of the Dublin Distillery Company, of Thomas street Dublin. He produced an extract from the transfer register showing the shares held in the company by Mrs Annie Maria Hooley. The first purchased by her were on December 1 1889. These were in number 150—£1 shares. By November 1900 she had purchased about 1 700 shares in the company of which she had sold 500. By the following March, Mrs. Hooley had purchased shares in the company to the extent of 2 526 for which she had paid £322 073 7s 3d. The shares held by her were on March 12 1903 transferred to Francis Redfern of Birmingham for £1, 023 10s.—rather less than 5s. each Albert Edward Hole a clerk from the offices of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Somerset House) produced the file of the Electrical Tramways Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited) which was incorporated with a capital of £250.000 The objection of the company was to use any British or foreign patents capable of being used for the application of electricity as a motive power. An agreement was come to between the company and Mr. Michael Oliveright Smith by which Mr. Smith sold to the company his rights in certain patents, inventions and models. Witness also gave particulars of the shares issued and the calls received and also of the various increases in the capital of the company, and the changes of the names in the list of the directors According to the returns, the last meeting of the company was held fourteen days before December 31, 1900. Up to the time of that return 59,957 ordinary and 25,000 preference shares had been issued. The return also shewed that Harry John Lawson, of 40. Holborn-Viaduct then held 34,450 and Mr. Payne held 9,000 ordinary shares.

The British Electric Street Tramways Company was registered in 1900, with £30.000 capital and its objects were stated to be to construct, maintain, and work electric carriages, railways and steamboats and to promote syndicates, partnerships, and associations. The board of directors, dated 1901, included Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Mr. Gordon Hunter, and Mr. Barry J. Lawson.

There was an agreement on the file, dated November 1 1900 between the construction company and the street company as purchasers for the sale of benefit of contracts, inventions, negotiations, and concessions mentioned in the schedule, the consideration being 20.000 fully paid shares from the street company, or cash with the proviso that £30,000 should be retained by the street company as working capital. There was also a later agreement between the Electrical Street Company Manufacturing Syndicate Limited and the Construction Company for the purchase of the business and the works in consideration of the payment of £24 000.

Mr. Muir then proceeded to take the witness through a wealth of details relative to the dealings between the Street Company and various subsidiary companies, necessitating for considerably over an hour simple affirmatives from the witness in reply to his queries which all more or less dealt with high finance.

During the whole course of this tedious evidence, Mr. Hooley's secretary was busily occupied conveying notes between him and his counsel. At times Mr. Hooley would indulge in a whispered conversation with his co-defendant in the dock on some intricate point raised.

The secretary of the Dublin Distillers' Company was recalled in answer to Mr. Avory, and proved that, after a further examination of the transfer books, there were 500 shares belonging to Mrs. Hooley, dated November 4, which were not registered until December 7.

Mr. Muir intimated that after to-day the prosecution would not be in a position to resume the case for a fornight, and Mr. Fenwick then arranged that the sitting should be to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. Alfred John Paine, replying to Mr. Muir said that some sixteen or seventeen years ago he knew a man called Sims White) who was in the service of the Great Eastern Railway. He met him accidentally at the latter end of September, 1900 when journeying to Brighton. He had some conversation with him and afterwards received a letter, dated October 7 1900 addressed from Walsingham-house, Piccadilly, asking him to call and see him, as he could put him in the way of making some money quickly. On October 12, Mr. Paine called on Sims White at the hotel. Mr. Sims White introduced witness to Mr. Hooley. White had been speaking to witness about the Siberian goldfields, telling him what a good thing it was and showing him the reports. The goldfields, White told him, covered 6,000 square miles, and they had got a concession from the Tsar which was a very fine thing The company was in full work with £100,000 working capital. The directors were all first class men the solicitors were a first class firm and the company was sure to pay a dividend. White also showed some specimens of gold from the mine and said Mr. Hooley was connected with it at the same time mentioning several other names. White also produced reports of the position of the mine from several eminent gentlemen. Hooley said he was friendly with the private Cabinet of the Tsar which was a very good thing for him. That would enable him to pay all his creditors. He had sold some of the shares at £4 each to his creditors. White corroborated this last remark. Hooley then said that the Russian Government had taken four million sterling from the mine with their primitive methods. With modern machinery, Mr. Hooley said, he would be able to increase the output. Mr. Hooley also said that he thought the shares would go up to £5 at Christmas.

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Hooley further told him that he had a friend who had some shares in the mine, but that as he was hard up for money he would sell some. Witness asked how many, and Mr. Hooley said he thought he could get 5,000 for him, which he could sell him at 12s. each, although they had originally cost 15s. If I would buy them, Mr. Paine said, Mr Hooley said he would give me his wife's guarantee that they would sell for £1 or 30s. by Christmas. It was a quick deal, and I had a to buy them at once. Mr. Hooley expected to pay 25 per cent. dividend by Christmas. Mr. Hooley then produced the guarantee, although previous to that he had told me that he was bankrupt, and that he had to conduct all his transactions in the name of his wife. Witness produced a bit of gold bearing quartz, which he said Mr. Hooley had given him, as having come from the mine. It is all I have got, the witness remarked, sadly, to represent my seven and twenty thousand pounds which I parted with.

Well, you can keep it as a curiosity, interposed Mr. Muir. It may yet turn out to be one of your most valuable possessions.

Witness added that the following months he brought 200 shares in the syndicate.

After some further discussion, a remand was granted to Wednesday, June 1.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."

Prof. LANCEREAUX, Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time. HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints. So Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of

TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

6d., 1s. & Gross Boxes. Sold by all Stationers

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

HINKS, WELLS & Co., BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

FREEMAN'S HATHI OR ELEPHANT TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT or HATHI" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED BERKEFELD FILTER. (PATENT)

GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a BERKEFELD FILTER.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectlysafe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

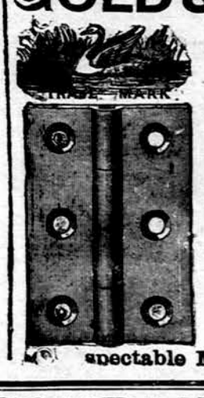
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

51/1178246. Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636 Blue enamel, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264 Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57. " " watch Rs. 200

46/1307820 Polished gold, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 350.

45/1307818 Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds. Open face, Rs. 325.

47/1307869 Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120. Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008 413 Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 165.

100/19356 Enamelled blue red or green. Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

57/822213 Enamelled blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/460352 Set with pearls and rubies. Open face 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

MONSOON IS APPROACHING

AND YOU HAVE TO PROVIDE FOR A GOOD

DRYING AND HEATING STOVE

TO KEEP DRY THE AIR OF YOUR ROOMS AND MAKE THEM HEALTHY AND COMFORTABLE.

THE BEST KEROSINE OIL STOVES FOR DRYING AND HEATING ARE

R. DITMAR'S

"CALORIFERES"

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

NO SMELL. NO SMOKE. CHEAP IN USE.

EASILY CARRIED FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

SHOULD BE USED DURING MONSOON TIME IN EVERY NURSERY, BED ROOM, NEAR PIANOS, ETC.

SIZE I Height 22" ...Rs. 12-12
SIZE III " 27" ... " 22-8
SIZE II " 29" ... " 30-8

LAMP WARE HOUSE, R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

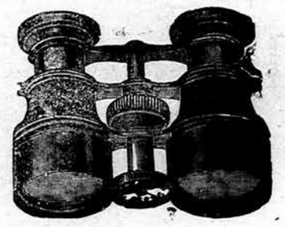
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation fo CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

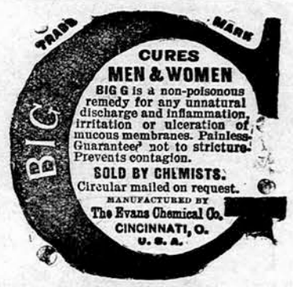
HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.


TRADE MARK
B.I.G.
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

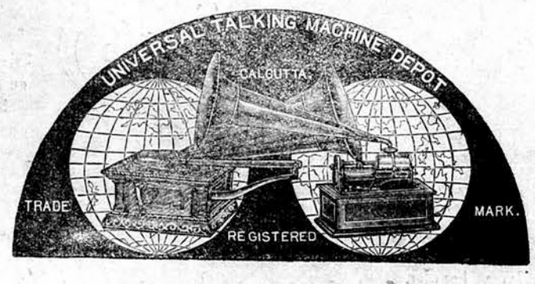
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



GRANDOPHONE!

GRANDEST OF ALL TALKING MACHINES

PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRANDOPHONES!!!

BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS

RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!

ALL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Largest Stock of English, Bengalee and Hindustani Records.

Write for Manufacturer's Catalogues.

UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE DEPOT.

170, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

NO MISTAKE

CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

DUNLOP TYRES,

WIRED OR

BEADED.

the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES IN STOCK.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—

ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors,*

6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

HAIR DOUGHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance, Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

You are invited to call and hear these renowned machines or send for a fully illustrated Catalogue.

GRAMOPHONE

We are Agents in the Bombay Presidency for these Gramophones. "Why"? Because they are the best and most perfect talking-machines on the market to-day.

Gramophones made by the London Gramophone and Typewriter Co. The machines are sold at the prices given below, the same as London price.

Style No.	4	Rs. 38
„ „	6	„ 75
„ „	11	„ 112-8
„ „	12	„ 150
„ „	13	„ 188
„ „	14	„ 225

"THOUSANDS OF RECORDS." ALWAYS in stock GRAMOPHONES Disc. 12 inch. Rs. **5-10** each ; 10 inch. Rs. **3-12** each ; 7 inch, Rs. **1-14** each. Columbia Disc. Records 10 inch. Rs. **3** each ; 7 inch. Rs. **1-8** each. Columbia "P. Cylinder" Records Re. **1** each ; Rs. **11-8** per dozen. X. P. Cylinder Records Rs. **1-4** each, Rs. **14-8** per dozen. Hindustani Cylinder Records Rs. **1-4** each. Rs. **14-8** per dozen. Blank Records As. **10** each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH.

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

r 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON,

cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

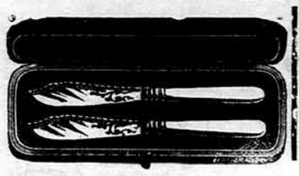
HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London*

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

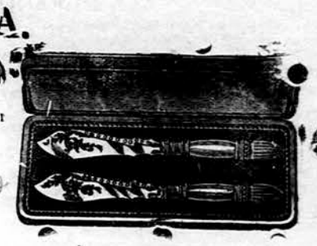
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver, Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30 Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver. Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

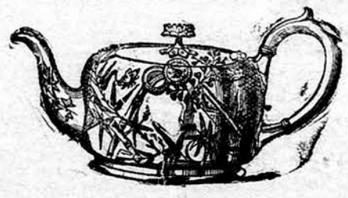
Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

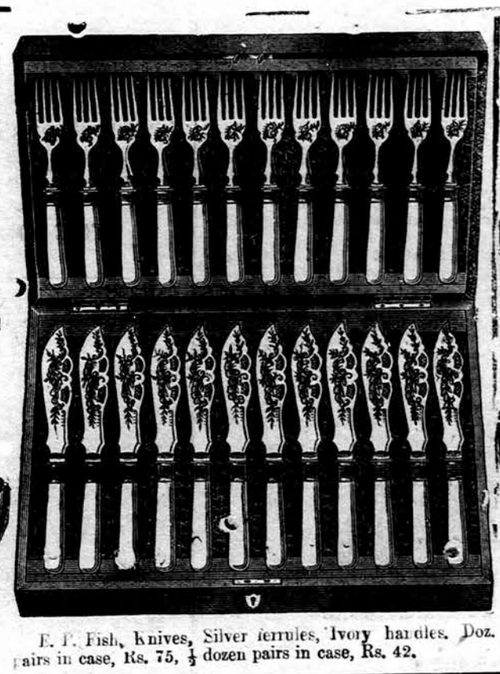
Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish, Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Now made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they find on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.